Maine Farmer.

RICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

Orchard Management.

In recent correspondence to this paper, considerable has been said about the premature decay of apple trees, and comparisons have been instituted going to show that trees planted by the early settlers flourished and bore fruit better and longer than those more recently set out. In fact the early decay of orchards in this country, has become quite a common complaint among fruit-growers, and the complaint to quite an extent appears to be well founded. In respect to the difference between early and later planted orchards, we suspect that the principal cause is to be found in the different condition of the soil. Our ancestors planted trees upon virgin soils which had been gathering fertility from the repose of ages, and the consequence was that they took deep root and laid broad their foundations; our ancestors also settled upon the hills-sides and planted their orchards there where they had good drainage, an all important requisite in successful orcharding.

Bad drainage is doubtless one of the chief causes of the early decay of orchards. As a rule, trees will not send their roots into a subsoil that during fall and spring, is saturated with water and if roots do find their way here, they are generally killed by being frozen during the winter or being drowned by the next spring's saturation. The roots are thus confined to the range of the surface soil, and in seasons of drouth there will be insufficient moisture, and between the two extremes of dryness above and water below, is it any wonder that the trees die? It is poor economy, therefore, to plant trees upon land having a wet subs il for a considerable portion of the year, without first thoroughly draining it.

Another cause of the early decay of orchards may be found in the exhaustion of the soils in which they are planted. The soil may be in fair condition for crops, when the trees are planted, but the fault lies in the subsequent treatment. In the forests, the soils will gather fertility while giving support to the immense growth of trees which they bear, but it is because the leaves fall and decay upon the places where they alight, annually gathering fertilizing substances from the air and transferring them to the soils; nor is the soil exhausted by the production of large quantities of fruit. On the other hand, orchards are generally unsheltered, and the autumn winds carry away the leaves as they fall, robbing the trees of all the benefits of their summer foliage and returning no compensation to the soil for what has been drawn out. Every year also, or every alternate year, a large crop of fruit is borne, the production of which is very exhausting to the soil. Under these circumstances and where nothing or scarcely anything is returned to the soil, is it a matter of wonder that such orchards become prematurely old and fail to make returns adequate to the use of the land they occupy?

The exhaustion produced by the growth of fruit trees is largely of the mineral substances of the soil, especially the potash and the phosphates. Nitrogenous substances are but little demanded in tree growth, but in the production of fruit they are very essential, as they are the flesh producing principles in all fruits. A knowledge of these facts is essential to the proper treatment of orchard grounds, and dressing should be applied with care and judgment. It follows therefore, that where the potash and phosphates are exhausted in the soil, the tree can make little or no growth, and where there is an insufficient supply of organic matter, the fruit will be imperfect and will fall from the tree prematurely. The dressing for orchards should combine all the elements of growth and development of tree and fruit, and if compost manure is used, care should be taken in mixing it, to have all the required substances and in due proportion. Wood ashes will supply the potash and bones ground or dissolved, the phosphates, and well rotted stable manure will furnish the organic matter. Careful plowing of orchard grounds that have long been swarded over, will increase their fertility by letting in the air and sunlight, the combined action of which by the aid of the rain, will unlock the elements of fertility which have hitherto remained dormant.

We remember of an orchard whose trees were of large size in the days of our boyhood, but it then bore bountifully almost every year. It was upon a hillside and was well drained so that there was no trouble with too much water in the subsoil. But in process of time, from lack of proper care and dressing, this old orchard began to fail of its usual bountiful crop of fruit, the trees began to look rough and scraggy, and a portion of the top of almost every tree died. It had not been plowed for many years, and had annually yielded a crop of grass. Finally it yielded so little fruit that the owner was about to cut down the trees which only "cumbered the ground," but as it had come to produce but little grass, he concluded to make a hog pasture of it, and one spring, turned into it quite a number of swine. During the summer, these animals in the pursuit of grubs and grass roots, rooted over almost the entire surface of the orchard, and the very next year, to the surprise of the owner and everybody familiar with the previous history of the orchard, it produced a good crop of apples, the first in a dozen or more years. Nearly two thousand years ago, in Palestine, they knew what treatment to prescribe for a tree which failed to bear fruit; it was to "dig about it and dung it," and this is the proper treatment to-day.

In manuring trees, a common mistake is to place the dressing close around the trunk of the tree, forgetting the fact that the absorbents by which nutrition must be taken up, are at the extremities of the roots. It is a well known fact that in an evenly balanced tree, the roots will have nearly the same spread as the top, and with this fact in view, mistakes in dressing will not be likely to be made. After the manure has been properly spread, the ground should be cultivated with a shallow tilth, or at any rate, the manure should be plowed under. If the ground is not cultivated, the trees should be mulched over the entire surface occupied by the roots, in order to preserve uniform moisture and relieve the absorbents from the effects of drouth. No better use can be made of wood ashes than to place them above the roots of fruit trees, mixed with finely ground bone.

Good vs. Bad Husbandry.

In a recent conversation with Mr. H. C. Burleigh who, as is already known to our readers, spent a considerable portion of the past year among the English farmers, he spoke of the great contrast between English and American agriculture, and the comparison of the two systems is not at all in our favor. Indeed, the difference is so great that the most casual observer could not fail to notice it, and to a man of Mr. Burleigh's experience in farming, the contrast must have been indeed marked. Careless farming, at the present time, may be said to be a trait peculiar to the American farmer, a trait which foreigners at once notice when visiting us, and one which they do not hesitate to speak and write about on their return home.

England is small in area but contains an immense population which is largely supported, in favorable seasons, by the products of her soil, and in order to effect this, not a foot of land is allowed to lay waste, but each and every portion is laid under contribution to assist in feeding the vast multitude of the population. Every bushel of grain and roots and everything beside that the soil is capable of producing, is laboriously and patiently drawn out, and no means of replenishing and enriching the soil, is left neglected. How strongly does this differ from the system of the average American farmer? Not only square feet, but square rods and even square acres, are found on almost every farm, which produce little or nothing, and much of that which is cultivated does not produce half of what it is capable of producing with proper fertilization and clean cultivation.

In English agriculture there is a systematic rotation of crops which occupies several years, while but little attention is paid to this important matter in this country. The same kind of crop is often found growing here, upon the same field, for several years in succession, and when attempts at rotation are made, they are seldom conducted in even an approximately scientific manner. In some of the densely populated countries of Europe, soil is actually carried from the low grounds and placed upon ledges to form a soil for cultivation, while in New England, even in the oldest and best cultivated portions, acres and acres are allowed to remain comparatively unproductive. It may be answered that we are not obliged to resort to such a clean and careful system of agriculture, on account of the large extent of our arable lands and our comparatively sparse population, all of which is true enough; but this can be no excuse for loose and slipshod farming. Too many farmers are desirous of continually extending their territory until they actually become "land poor." Land which pays no profit is only a damage to the farmer, because it must pay taxes, and annually adds so much to the wrong side of the ledger. The farmer who undertakes to cultivate more land than he can cultivate well, is obliged to go over it in a slip-shod manner, and the net profit of his labor is greatly reduced thereby.

A prevalent fault with American farming, and one about which too much cannot be said, is the failure to raise upon a given area what the soil is capable of producing, and the entire system is generally at fault. The land is rarely well plowed, scarcely ever half fertilized and almost never cleanly cultivated, and the result is that not more than half a full crop is generally realized. Under the stimulus of certain special premiums offered last year, some very fine crops of wheat and corn were produced in this State, and does any one suppose that the premium wheat and corn cost any more per bushel to the producer than an ordinary crop would have cost? We have no idea that it cost as much, and the persons who produced these fine crops were the gainers by their efforts, leaving the premiums they received out of the question; and besides, the land was put in splendid condition for other crops. What our farmers need to learn, and to teach them was the great object of offering special premiums, is that good farming pays better than poor and that the net profit of one acre may be greater than that of several, the difference depending alone upon the method of cultivation.

When only forty bushels of corn is raised upon an acre of plowed land, the cost per bushel is probably not far from seventy-five cents, while, when the yield is eighty bushels, the cost of production will not exceed sixty cents per bushel, some say fifty. At eighty-five cents per bushel, a fair price for home-raised corn, the net profit on forty bushels to the acre, would be about four dollars, while on eighty bushels to the acre, it would amount to twenty dollars, or as some say, twenty-eight dollars. These figures are intended to be only approximately correct, but they are near enough to show that good husbandry pays much better than poor.

The Successful Farmer.

An ancient philosopher remarked that "he who expected to succeed as a farmer should unite activity to reflection, to experience and to all necessary knowledge," and there is much of truth in this statement. The experience of the past and present go to prove that in none of the occupations of life, is a more varied and extensive knowledge required than in that of agriculture. To be a thorough farmer and to be able to manage the business of farming in the best manner, an acquaintance with most of the natural and chemical sciences is not only desirable, but indispensable. We are aware that there are many successful farmers who do not possess this scientific knowledge, farmers who have learned the art of tilling the soil from experience and from what has been taught them by their fathers, but this knowledge is not scientific and exact and in their daily and yearly routine of business, questions are continually presenting themselves which they cannot solve. Some farmers are so vain as to think they have learned all there is to be known of their business, and sneer at scientific or as they call it in derision, "book-farming," but it is a fact, nevertheless, that no man can achieve complete success in agriculture unless he possesses a knowledge of the science as well as the art.

The farmer lives in a grand labratory, and should be able to influence or control many of the operations that are constantly going on around him; and to accomplish this he must have a knowledge of the processes required. Insects, plants and animals are continually around and before him, and the habits of one, the structure and qualities of another and the physiology of the third, should be understood by him, in order on the one hand to avoid damage, and on the other to secure profit. He must have not only an inclination to the profession, but he must be strongly attached to it, and if he has been brought up to the observation and practice of farming, he will be quite sure to succeed, provided the basis of necessary knowledge has been laid broad and deep; without the latter he may get a living and lay by something, but the highest results cannot be reached.

Farming, for a long period, was regarded as an occupation fit only for those who could do nothing else, and the odium which, during the feudal ages, rested upon the English serf, and which still attaches to the ignorant boor of Russia, is not entirely gone out of the minds of many when they think of the cultivation of the soil. But times have greatly changed and farming as well as farmers have changed with them. The most honorable the most useful and the most independent of men, is the well informed farmer who cultivates his own soil, and enjoys the blessings that health, competence and intelligence are sure to bestow. It is to this higher plane of farm life that we would invite the intelligent young farmers of Maine; do not be content to follow in the ruts of your ancestors who were noble men and true, but whose opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of their profession were confined to the traditions of their fathers, largely a confused mass of superstition and error, and their own limited experience. The almanac was their *vade mecum*, and the place of the moon in the zodiac, must be ascertained to be favorable before any farm labor of importance could be undertaken. But we have advanced beyond that and the "signs" are for the most part disregarded by the farmer in the performance of his work; other important advances have been made, but we are still far from that degree of perfection in our business which it should be the ambition of every intelligent farmer to attain.

Hon. George Brown.

The Toronto *Globe* and Canada *Farmer* came to us last week dressed in mourning for the death of its founder and managing editor, Hon. George Brown, which occurred May 9th, from the effect of a pistol wound received about six weeks before at the hands of a discharged employe. The deceased was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 28, 1818. In early manhood he came to New York and was at first a contributor to the *Albion*, a newspaper published in the interests of the British population. He soon after established the British *Chronicle* as the organ of the Scottish population of the United States. In 1843, he went to Canada and founded the Toronto *Globe*, the first number of which appeared March 5, 1844. From a small beginning he had built up the *Globe* into its present undoubted position as the leading newspaper in the Dominion, and excelled in size, enterprise and ability by few public journals here or abroad. As a statesman, he had been for years the leader of the Liberal party, and has perhaps exerted a wider influence than any other man that Canada has brought out always creditably to his country and himself.

About the year 1853 he purchased a considerable tract of land where the village of Bothwell, in the county of Kent, now stands. He cleared it of its wood, erected saw mills and other works, and a station of the Great Western Railway was established upon it. By frequent purchases he made up this estate to five thousand acres, and there he commenced forming his herd of Shorthorns. In process of time it was sold to a company to sink petroleum wells; he then purchased what is now known as the Bow Park property, and entered more largely on the production of his favorite breed of cattle. He was undoubtedly moved to enter upon this work by a belief that he would aid in the development of Ontario agriculture by the introduction of the best breeds of cattle in large numbers, but he loved farming for its own sake, and was never so happy as when walking through the cattle sheds, or roaming through the fields and copses of Bow Park with his children. Although city born and bred, he is said by those capable of forming an opinion to have been as good a judge of the points of cattle as any of his rivals, and he was successful as a breeder. He was many years in office and at the time of his death was a member of the Senate.

Notes.

The present indications are that fruits of all kinds will be very abundant this seasons, all over the country. Of course they are liable to be more or less injured by late spring frosts or drouth, but the present outlook is certainly very good. Strawberries are looking finely and farther south where they have ripened, the crop is abundant. Apple trees have blossomed very fully in the west and south and also in New England.

A correspondent at Putnam county, Florida, closes a brief business note to us as follows: "All things considered, farming in the woods of Aroostook pays better than in Florida. I only wish that I had gone there three years ago, before I came here; another year I make a change."

The Kennebec Agricultural Society offers the following special premiums for the year 1880: On Indian Corn—best acre, $8; 2d best acre, $5; 3d best acre, $3. On Dairy Cows—best lot not less than four animals, $8; 2d best lot, $5; 3d best lot, $3.

Mr. Joseph L. Perry of Litchfield, is a veteran grafter of fruit trees, having been engaged in the business during every grafting season for over twenty-five years. This spring, he has set in the towns of Litchfield and West Gardiner, more than six thousand cions.

A farmer in Iowa estimates that the profit of raising one two-year old short horn steer for market is equal to that on eighteen scrub steers which have to be kept three years or more before they are salable.

Charles Milliken, Esq., the popular landlord of the Augusta House, has leased the Augusta trotting park for three years. The track will be put in good condition.

The Proud Bird of America.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

What one Maine Town has Done.

It is said by some of our Maine people after they have left the State, that Maine is a poor desolate part of the world, not hardly fit for human beings to live in. They say also that the dwellers, as well as their dwelling places are poverty-pinched. Many rate other New England States with Maine, in this respect. Now I am going to give you some statistics—a portion of the items of which have been gathered from recollection; other portions being results of estimation, which will show that Maine, so far, has been a good State in which to make a home, whether the object be to accumulate wealth, get an education or secure comfort and happiness. Our farmers, or nearly all of them, own the soil they cultivate; while "out west," as it is called, only a small proportion of the tillers of the soil, have full titles to the lands occupied by themselves. For instance, take Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. More than half the farms are under mortgages, many so heavy that they will never be lifted. The question arises here—whence has come the money to obtain these mortgages? Answer—from New England, Maine having contributed her full share. If you wish to go further west, cross the Rocky Mountains into California; and there you will find tenants generally working upon farms which others own. They either rent right out, or if nominal purchasers, like their neighbors farther east, hold them under burdensome claims. The difference between this and the other western States is, that here the fee is in a class of proprietors termed "land sharks."

To prove that there has been a continued draft upon Maine, both for men and money, I will go back to 1816, the "cold season," taking into account one town—the little town of Phillips, in Franklin county, containing at this date only 1400 inhabitants. I will give the names of parties that left the place for "the west" and other parts; also the amount of money and other property carried with them. The first emigration distemper which sent the people away was the "Ohio fever" and the following farmers went:

Peter, John and Moses Dudley, with $1000, Moses, Seth, Henry and Daniel Greeley, 2000, Benjamin and Josiah Tuffts, 3,500, Nathaniel and Thomas Jordan, 700, Samuel Church, 500, John Eastman, 300, Stevens' Family, 700, Mr. Osborn and Mr. Roberts 300, Stephen Blanchard, 500, Josiah John and Thomas Whitney, 1500, Eliot Latham, 6000, Marshall and Goodhue, 1000, Deacon Hardy, 500, John Kane and Father, 600, Moses Goff, 200, Perkins and son, 500. Total amount of property, $23,000. So much for 1816 and Ohio. Later, about 1835, and even before that time, the people kept moving off; but at this time, the Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota, epidemic began in earnest. First, Moses Clough, a blind man and family was sent to Wisconsin by help of the town; soon after, he was followed by many of his friends and relatives from his neighborhood, as follows:

Daniel and Zach. Clough, $1200, Moses and Zach. Cook, 600, Joel Whitney and Sons, 25000, Moses Sherburne, 15,000, James Towle, 20,000, H. B. Luther and Moses Lufkin, 1800, Mr. Bowles, 1000, Caleb, John, William and B. C. Sylvester, 4500, James Humphrey, 500, James Heath, 600, James, Samuel and Josiah Whitney, 600, William Whitney and son, 1200, Col. and Benjamin Baker, 600, Winslow and Hattel Braley, 500, Daniel Robbins, 5000, Daniel Smith, 1000, John Mayall, 1500, William Whiting and Harrison Butler, 1500, John W. Selden and Apollas Keen, 2800, Daniel Marston, 1500, J. W. Fairbanks, 700, G. W. and Leonard Plaisted, 1500, George Kennedy, 300, Charles Hewey, 100, Frank Judkins, 500, William Soule, 2000, Alonzo and Lorenzo Stevens, 500, Mrs. Susannah Smith, 1000, S. S. Lambert, 5000, Samuel Williams, 300, John Williams, 300, Thomas Gross and Elisha Gross, 1000, Kate Blanchard, 1500. Total amount, $111,100. List of men who went to various parts of the country:

Dr. J. L. Blake and J. A. Linscott, $3000, Joshua, Nathaniel, Caleb, Joseph, James, Wesley, James and Daniel G. T. Blake, 7500, Hamilton Record, 1000, Jacob Booker, 1500, James, Samuel and Josiah Trask, 3500, Samuel Phenix, 1000, W. H. and Theodore Josslyn, 15,000, Ralph Butler, 10,000, Alonzo Bullen, 1000, Benjamin Bullen, 4000, Amos S. King, 500, Peasley and Daniel Hoyt, 4000, Misses Ann and Jane Hoyt, 2000, Mrs. Salina Hoyt, 2000, Dr. G. W. Eveleth, 1000, Doct F. M. Eveleth, 1000, Miss Curtis Eveleth, 500, Mrs. Mina Burns, 1000, G. W. Wheeler, 20,000, A. H. Bonney, 3000, Simeon Lowell, 1000, Increase and Ebnezer Richardson, $2000, R. H. Landers, 3000, Erastus Foster, 1000, Ichabod Foster and son, 1000, Theophelus S. H. Smith, 200, Charles S. and John Church, 4000, John Church 2d, 1000, H. W. Dow, 500, J. C. Dolman, 1000, Isaac M. Wood, 500, Thomas and Darius Aspinwall, 1000, Riley Aspinwall, 100, Walter Sprague and sons, 3500, W. Spragues' daughters, 1000, John Goodwin, 2000, Caleb Sprague, 1000, N. K. Hammond, 1500, Jessie Ladd, 300, Peter Haynes, 1500, Ira H. Plaisted, 5000, Merchant and Samuel Philbrick, 6000, Dr. H. A. Barrows, 1000, Moses Harris, 1,000 Dr. J. M. Houghton, 25,000, Col. Dyer, & Son, 6000, Dr. Stanley, 6000. E. Whitney, $15,00, John Jacobs, 500, Levi Barlow and Albert Stevens, 500, Col. B. F. Eastman and sons, 5000, Guy Howard, 1000, James Baker, 5000, Jacob Stinchfield, 2000, Reuben Hardy, 1500, David Lord and son, 2000, Seth Cates, 300, James McKeen, 1000, Edward Goff and sons, 600, Charles Reed, 2000, Rev. Isaac Downing, 2000, Rev. Peter Whitman, 2,000, Joel Hinckley, 1000, Ebenezer Hinckley, 500, Albert Pease, 300, George W. Esty, 2000, J. D. Esty, 1000, Josiah F. Prescott, 5000, Dr. Josiah Prescott, 1000, George Smith, 1000, Daniel Partridge, $700, William and Seth Kempton, 500, Daniel Orr, 1500, Melzer Bray and sons, 3000, Stephen Sawyer, 500, Levi Bailey and sons, 2000, John and Daniel Lufkin, 600, Seth Bllington and sons, 600, Lewis and Daniel Fish, 500. Total amount, $253,100.

We find that the amount carried west is one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred dollars (111,100,) on this amount it is fair to allow interest for the average time since it was carried, which would tripple the original sum $333,300. The value taken elsewhere is two hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred dollars (253,100,) reckoning this to double by interest we have $482,400. The two sums put together make, $827,200. How does that tell for the small town of Phillips, away in the back woods and among the mountains, snow-clad nearly half the year? A town where the bridges across the Sandy River and its branches cost $500 per annum. (The damage by the great freshet of 1869, was estimated at $100,000. This within the limits of that single town.) In addition to freshets, mention might be made of fires of which there have been very destructive ones, yet, in spite of all disasters the town stands, lives and thrives and sends off its sons and daughters to people and enrich other towns and States all over the Union. Much money besides the above mentioned has been sent out of town; one family gave over $1000 to missionary purposes and much more by others to the same, and also to institutions of education; more than $20,000 went into railroads and then by the help of three other small towns we built a railroad to our place costing $100,000. We also have a Savings and National Bank; the stock of the latter $50,000 was all taken in one day. Phillips, home of my childhood and Maine my sturdy native State, I love ye well, although I left ye for a season, I will see ye again soon.

Soquel, Cal. SEWARD DILL.

For the Maine Farmer.

Some Breeds of Horses.

There has been much recent discussion as to what horse we shall breed. Demand and prices will regulate or give direction to the particular stock which will bring the most cash. Had we the brood mare, possibly the Percheron could be bred with profit, but with our present foundation, the large, strong stock that develops the coach and stylish, elegant, carriage horse of great speed, is the breed which will bring the most money. Where is there a horse of full age for this purpose more beautiful than Mambrino King. The Russian trotter, Sobol, shows a more lofty spirit, but the former is the horse with the best form, a quality which we must not ignore, if we would have a trotter, or a race of horses that the masses of them will trot. The Stallion, Woodford Chief, is another specimen of beauty, usefulness and speed. Pasacas is another of the Kentucky horses whose form and breeding we admire—how fortunate it is for us that two lines of stout horses have unrivaled speed, for they are, and will be bred extensively in the future. While we exterminated our Messenger line of horses, New York and Kentucky, seized and bred the best of the two great lines of Mambrino and Hambletonian. And they to-day are reaping a rich harvest from grand horses. I will not use the term fine, for that seems to be more applicable to the delicate and less useful thoroughbred. Our State is to-day drawing stock to improve on the Knox, and our efforts are a success in size and form, if not in speed at present; persons are praising and using Onward at China, for the above reasons; his dam being by Gideon; the Roe horse at Canaan, with all his faults, is now a favorite from the same facts; and no small stock horse can stop the stream moving in that direction. After Gideon put in an appearance here, then came a Mambrino to Togus; he was a good colored colt, tall, with nice back, quarters and thighs, which gave him a splendid stride; we could see that Genius had a hand in his breeding so that when he died there was a loss to the State. Then Constellation's cards were circulated, and we feared the Morgan cross had dwarfed him and his get somewhat, but on seeing him we found him the grand horse we had wished to see in the State. His get too were all level made, without the disagreeable camel humps on their backs, or twists in their fore legs, leaving their action pure, so there will be no call for boots; and the size of the stock was large. But among all the horses the writer has yet met Almont Burton stands first, in form and finish, with quality to match; when ripened off by age he must rival Mambrino, Patchen, or any of the horses mentioned above. I have looked upon a colt dropped to Gen. Withers, dam by Gilbreth Knox, at the Highland Farm stable of J. A. and E. A. Cilley; the colt is a *fac simile* of his sire, and shows what the stallion can do, also what we can expect of him as a sire.

Fairfield. I. S. McFARLAND.

For the Maine Farmer.

Brace Up.

This is a matter of fact for it must be done. Here we are in debt; yes more than that, our farms are run out by misusage, endeavoring to live a little easier than we have years before; but this is a mistake; the greatest mistake our farmers ever made has been in trying to to get along without working. We should work, we should spend all our spare time in trying to improve and enrich our lands. We all grumble because our farms will not produce as much as they ought to; now what is the cause of it? It is just as plain as the alphabet what the cause is. You have had to have your fast horses and nice carriages, and sell off your stock and hay, raise potatoes and hire everything done. You may work a few days and spend the rest of your time in riding around. How can you expect to keep your farms in good cultivation by going on in this manner. I will explain to you how one-half of this comes about; it is by some man that is able to live without working and can hire his work done and can afford to keep a good team and ride when he pleases; this would be all well enough if only such men would do this but it does not stop here; there will be another man a little poorer that thinks he ought to drive and live in just as good style as the first, when another still poorer gets the same idea into his head and so on down until some will put everything they have into a team. This is very frequently seen among young, unmarried men and it costs all a man can earn. I am glad that no old horse, dog, watch nor old gun, ever had any charm for me. Still, I am but twenty-three years of age, and may be lost yet, but I hope not. It will probably be hard for the people to take much stock in what I write as I am nothing but a boy, still, all of this is true. If we will just try and brace up and work three hours, where we have worked one before, it will not take long before we can pay our debts, and when this is done, we shan't feel as though we had got to move out of town on account of debts. Now all the way that I know of to bring our farms back where they ought to be, so we can be proud of them, is to stock up with cattle and sheep; let the fast horses go to the old nick; they are the greatest curse we have to contend with in regard to farming. It is well enough to keep two or three work horses, but the man that keeps fast horses is foolish; nothing will drive a man off his farm quicker if he follows it up long F. CHURCH.

Grange Intelligence.

KENNEBEC COUNTY GRANGE. There is to be a meeting of Kennebec County Grange in the hall of Cushnoc Grange, Riverside, on Wednesday, June 2d, at ten o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day. In the afternoon there will be a discussion of farm topics to which all patrons and farmers are invited. Among other subjects, the following will be discussed: Resolved, That stock raising for beef and working purposes is more profitable to the farmers of Kennebec county, than dairying. A. C. True, H. Cornforth, J. E. Stevens, in the affirmative. S. K. Litchfield, J. R. Nelson, O. Meader, in the negative. H. S Smith of Monmouth, will read a paper on fruit. Oliver Hinckley and Nancy Woodard were appointed to edit the paper, with J. A. Sawtelle and M. A. Cornforth as substitutes. The entertainment will be a basket picnic. Those coming the night before, will be kindly cared for by the members of Cushnoc Grange.

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL-SELLING. The Lewiston *Journal* says that the Patrons of Husbandry of Androscoggin county, at a meeting in South Lewiston, May 5th, decided that it would be for the interests of farmers to-operate in selling their wool. A committee consisting of D. J. Briggs of Turner, A. E. Bradford of Turner and C. H. Cobb of Poland was chosen to secure a place where farmers could store their wool and have it sold to the best advantage. The committee have secured for the purpose, the building north of Huston & Boynton's cracker bakery, in Auburn, and wool will be received every Monday, from any farmers in Androscoggin county or adjoining towns who wish to co-operate in thus disposing of their wool.

GRANGE DEPUTIES FOR 1880. The following is a list of the Grange Deputies for the State, for the current year: At large, N. Ham, Lewiston; A. K. Walker, Nealey's Corner; W. H. Moody, Liberty; I. Lord, Saco; T. B. Hunter, Strong. Androscoggin, J. D. Thompson, No. Livermore. Aroostook, C. E. Gilman, Houlton; G. F. Whidden, Presque Isle. Cumberland, Charles Davis, Sebage; C. A. Haskell, Windham. Franklin, Lorin Adams, East Wilton. Hancock, A. H. Whitmore, Verona. Kennebec, Hiram Cornforth, W. Waterville; E. H. Lapham, Pittston. Knox, Geo. W. Morse, Union; Lincoln, James Trask, North Edgecomb; Oxford, C. W. Ryerson, Norway; A. B. Walker, Peru. Penobscot, Nathan Averill, Lee; E. H. Gregory, Hampden. Piscataquis, Lambert Sands, So. Sebec. Sagadahoc, D. R. Wylie, West Bath. Somerset, J. S. McIntyre, Solon; S. H. Goodwin, St. Albans. Waldo, F. W. Ritchie, Monroe. York, Horace Harmon, Buxton; J. H. Hammond, No, Berwick.

Improvement of Cows for a Milk Dairy.

The habit of copious and long continued milking in cows is one that is acquired and not natural. In a condition of nature, a cow provides for the wants of her calf only until it is able to graze, when the milk gradually decreases, and after three or four months, the secretion is discontinued. As our dairy cows, by long education and breeding, have acquired a habit of copious and persistent milking, it is consistent that a course of neglect in those respects should tend to discourage this habit, and, to some extent, lead the cows back toward a condition of nature. On this account it is considered unwise to permit a dairy cow to nurse her calf even for one day, for the irregular and intermittent drawing of the milk operates to lesson the yield at once, and if continued for a month is seriously injurious to the milking capacity of the cow. In the improvement of cows kept specially for milk this is, perhaps, the first and most important point to be considered. A milk-producer must start with purchased cows, or usually does so. When these cows are near their calving time they require good feeding, for a cow in good healthful condition will pass through the difficulties of parturition with ease and safety, when one that has been sparely fed while dry will often fail in this respect and in her whole future season of milking. It is a question if it is more profitable to breed cows for the milk dairy or to buy them when fresh and sell them as soon as they fail. After considerable experience and much figuring as to feed and other points to be estimated, the writer has concluded that in respect to profit there is no difference; while if a dairyman wishes to improve his herd he must breed them. By breeding his cows he may, in a short time, procure a herd of even and excellent character, and by perseverance may gain a reputation for his animals that will enable him to sell his surplus calves at good prices, which will afford an excellent profit and pay well for the keeping of the cows while they are not milking. In choosing the breed one will be guided by circumstances. The heaviest milkers are the Dutch, or, as they are also called, Forth Friesians or Holsteins, the last named being inapplicable and misleading. These are large-bodied cows, and must be fed in proportion. The next heaviest milker and perhaps the best dairy cow is the Ayrshire, a smaller cow and a lighter feeder, but one that will sometimes yield her live weight of milk in ten or twelve days. The grade Shorthorn and the common natives cost less money to procure, and perhaps are the best for the purpose of a dairyman who wishes to improve a herd. It need not be said that he must select good animals to start with. A bull of the breed chosen, either Dutch or Ayrshire, from a heavy milking cow, and not more than a year old, may be procured. The most promising calves thus produced should be put under a course of training as soon as dropped. They should be removed from the cow at once to a distant shed, where a separate pen should be provided for each. This prevents the learning of bad habits, and sucking each other, and tames and gentles them, and familiarizes them with confinement and handling. All these are valuable, and afterward have a favorable effect upon the milking. The calf may be fed three times a day for a week—as soon as the milk is drawn, the cow being milked dry each time. After that the milk may be set for cream and skimmed, and the skimmed milk warmed for the calf. The butter may often be made as profitable as the milk would be, and the rearing of the calf cost very little in this way. A cow kept for milk needs bone and muscle, with a large capacity for digestion and a large frame well formed rather than fat. These are gained by feeding the calf in the manner above mentioned. The calf should be bred at twelve or fourteen months and should be well fed until her calf is dropped, that growth may be continuous. If the breeding is delayed longer, the total profit on the cow during her life is reduced in proportion. When milking, the young cow should be generously fed, so as to increase the flow of milk and extend the capacity of the udder, and should be milked at least six months before she is bred again, and milked as long as she will yield any up to four weeks of calving. This management tends to produce copious and persistent milking, which are precisely what are required by the milk producer for profit. Feeding is a most important element in rearing a cow. The more feed a cow can eat and digest without making fat, the more milk she will produce. A large and healthful digestive capacity is necessary for copious milking, and this is a mere matter of education, to be begun with the calf and continued with the cow. For the production of milk nitrogenous food is required. Malt sprouts (always steeped, however, and never fed dry), ground oats and bran, wheat shorts, or coarse middlings, and cotton-seed meal may be fed every day in the year with profit. The rations used in the writer's dairy for a calf is from two ounces to one pound, according to age, and for a cow in full milk ten pounds daily, even when fed upon grass; the extra milk will pay for it, and if not the manure made will. A mixture of all these feeds is preferable to any one.

The manner of milking is important. This may make or mar the cow. Perfect quietness and gentleness in the stable at all times is indispensable for good milking. The milking should be performed rapidly, steadily and completely. The last drop should be drawn. It should be done with the hand and not with the fingers. Stripping, so called, is to be avoided. A change of milkers is occasionally advisable, and, in general, a cow should be so trained in every way that her owner may do any reasonable thing he wishes with her without making her nervous. Regularity in milking as in feeding is to be observed, and a careful watch kept upon the cow, that the first ndication of anything wrong may be observed and remedied before a remedy may be too late. Finally, persitence in this management for a few years will produce a herd of such character that it could not be purchased at any reasonable price, and whose product will double that of any ordinary mixed herd. For the most satisfactory success, however, the original bull, if a good one, or one of his progeny, should be retained, for close relationship is very desirable—*N. Y. Times.*

Set Ants on the Currant Worms.

I have always had currants and no worms. The reason why, when my neighbors' were eaten up, was the subject of much conjecture. Two years ago I discovered some of the worms on my bushes and sat down to review my past life, and weep over the sins of our first parents, when a common black ant ran along one of the bushes, seized a worm, and soon smothered it. I mused, and picking off a few leaves, I took them to a large ant hill close by, and laid them down. Well, those worms had to make their wills pretty quick. So I learned that ants were not made in vain. I have several colonies close by my bushes, and have lots of currants. I tried once to destroy these hills, but now I look upon them as my friends. I never tried transplanting ants, but have no doubt it could be easily done. But I hear some one say, "I would rather have the worms than those disagreeable ants." Well, just as you like, but as for me, I would just as soon eat ants as white helebore or Paris green. So I have let out the job of picking currant worms to the ants, and the potato bugs to the hens, and planting my potatoes close by the house for that purpose. Other people may do as they like.

Odd Year Baldwins.

When Mr. Ewer of Battle Creek, Mich., moved upon his present farm there were seven Baldwin apple trees upon it. Six of them came into bearing on the off year, and the following year the seventh bore and the sixth omitted. They have kept up that order ever since. He has grafted other trees from these and as they came into bearing they bore on the same years on which the trees from which their grafts were taken bore. One year, the odd, he plowed up the orchard in the spring, which had been in sod many years, and those trees which would have borne that year, blossomed, but shed their blossoms; still they did not bear the next year, and waited till their regular year came round again, when they bore. Those that had borne on the even year, adhered to their regular year without change. He has grafted many times since from the original seven, on different years, but they all follow their parent trees in their bearing years.—*Rural Home.*

☞Cultivators differ in their opinions about the necessity for mulching newly set trees; the practice is nevertheless accompanied with excellent results; it prevents the moisture of the ground from evaporating and maintains a uniformity of heat and moisture conductive to the formation of new roots.

Woman's Department.

Total Abstinence.

I was very much pleased to see in the last number of the FARMER, an article upon this subject. I am fearful that this subject is neglected more than it should be, by our sisters, whose talents help fill a column in the FARMER. Although it is very important that we should have bread to sustain our bodies, I think it very important, too, that we should help all we can to drive intemperance from our midst, and try to redeem the fallen. I fully concur with Nellie Franklin, that the moderate drinker is the one to be most feared and avoided. The so-called moderate drinker is the one that usually drinks the most liquor. He who can drink one or two glasses, as he chooses, without feeling any bad effects, is the greatest bane we can find in society. If we should ask anybody if such a man drank intoxicating drink, the answer would be, "he drinks when he wants it, but not to excess; he never gets drunk." Society favors him; he is looked up to by the church, and is sustained in every undertaking. But the common drunkard who reels in the street, he can drink but a little of the poison before his brain is on fire and his steps are unsteady. He is shunned and avoided like a viper; is jeered at by boys in the street; even at home perhaps, is treated coldly; there is nobody to speak an encouraging word. Oh, my dear sisters, do not let us forget while we are working to overpower the demon rum, to speak a few hopeful words to the reeling drunkards; such words spoken in the right place will sink down deeper into their hearts, and be the means of doing more good than a multitude of scornful looks.

I never feel like jeering or laughing when I see a young man reeling about the street; I always think he was some mother's boy; some mother had kissed and caressed him in his cradle, and doated on him as her heart's idol; some mother had taken him upon her knee and pointed him the way to Jusus. But in an evil hour he fell, and some mother shed many heart-rending tears over his fall.

Let us not forget this, those of us who have brothers, husbands and sons, that in an evil hour, and by some alluring power, they, too, may fall as many young men have done, with as strong a mind as we have faith to believe our loved ones have. Would we like to have them jeered at and forsaken? Think of this when we see the drunkard, and take him by the hand and speak a few kind words to him. It can do no harm, and may be the means of saving him from filling a drunkard's grave. Let us not forget, too, that without the aid of Almighty God, our efforts will avail nothing; even a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice; is it probable that we, in our own strength, can redeem the fallen? We must implore aid from on high if we would prosper in any undertaking. Let us then look to God for strength to guide us over life's stormy sea, and pray to Him that we may live in such a way on earth, that when the Death Angel shall come for us that we shall gain an entrance into that Holy City, where there is no more heart ache; no more sorrow. G. D.

Readfield.

Trellises.

We have taken the FARMER for over 20 years, and I have thought of writing a little for the Woman's Department, if you please Mr. Editor, for a twofold reason: to exchange ideas with the sisters and to send greetings of friendship and love to some of its contributors. Where is Almira of Clifton, Me., who told us last winter how to make a stew of saltpork, stale bread, and potatoes. I have tried it and it was fit for a king, if he were not of a Jewish pedigree. She was a dearly loved friend of my early girlhood, and had a face sweet as an apple blossom, and a brain equal to compose a speech to be read before Congress, as well as to make a pudding or stew. We want to hear from her again.

I wish to tell these flower growing contributors how I make rustic trellises for plants that trail as well as supports for sweet peas and many other things.

For a fuschia, an old window curtain fixture, if I can get one; sharpen the lower end, allowing four inches to be driven into the ground; in the middle of the stick I bore a hole with a half inch bit, into which I drive a round cedar stick, 18 inches long, which any woman can whittle if she has a sharp knife and a little yankee ingenuity. I bore holes above and below at the distance of 8 inches apart. The lower and upper sticks must be gradually shorter. Then I take some of the best strands from the top of an old bushel basket, wash or wet them until they are limber. Tack one end on the end of the lower stick, and carry it up to the top, carefully tacking it on the end of each stick. At the top I fasten as an ornament, a knob such are used for hanging pictures, which can be bought for five cents. Carry the strand down the other side the same, and if I have to piece it, lap the ends on the end of one of the sticks, then give a good painting of white lead, I make some of cedar sticks and old hoop skirt wire, and they look pretty and answer my purpose. L.

Dexter.

A Few Thoughts.

Quite a long time since I wrote a piece for the dear old FARMER, and meant to have written again soon, but my time has been fully occupied. I am attending school and my studies require the greater part of my attention. Saturdays there are household duties to help about. I am truly glad to say I can go into the kitchen and do a baking, wash a floor, or get a dinner with no trouble whatever, or I can take a seat at the instrument, and play a few tunes for my friends or my own amusement. I am sorry to say some young ladies scorn the idea of putting their hands into the dishwater or the bread pan, and will step behind the door if they hear the step or voice of one that isn't a member of the family; but if they respected their mother or had any regard for her feelings, they would roll up their sleeves, put on a large apron and step into the kitchen with a willing heart and ready hand; then in the afternoon they can enjoy her company in the sitting room, where she can give instructions in the work which is to be done in this room. I cut and make my clothes, with the instruction of my mother and the aid of good patterns and a machine, and besides this I find time to make visits and receive visitors.

I was reading the other day what one of the sisters said about making patch-work quilting; these kind of quilts are sometimes very pretty, but I think if we count our time worth anything, that it is cheaper by far to make puffs; then we don't have to have the great awkward quilting frames around two or three days, as we have to when quilts are made, as quiltings are not considered such great affairs as they used to be twenty-five or thirty years ago. I am glad to see that the young are taking an interest in this column; hope we shall hear from more of our young friends as well as our older ones.

OLDEST DAUGHTER.

So. Norridgewock.

Habits of velvet or satin overdresses of tulle or of silk covered with lace will be worn. These habits are cut almost precisely like the masculine frock coat, but have no sleeves whatever, only a row of narrow white lace gathered around the armhole.

China crape scarfs large enough for mantles are shown covered with embroidery. The palest rose, cream and blue are shown in these mantles, and the embroidery is in gay colors, representing natural flowers and foliage done in long stitches of India needle-work.

Plain round skirts of corduroy or velvet will be worn with the new French surtout.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 29, 1880.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during May and June.

MR. A. H. TABER will call upon our subscribers in York county during the latter part of May and the month of June.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Cumberland county during May and June.

A Great Failure.

On Friday of last week the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company suspended payment. The failure of this Company at once caused the bankruptcy of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad of which it was an adjunct. The lines of the Reading Railroad run through all of the great anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, west of the Lehigh Valley and comprise nine hundred miles of track, thoroughly equipped with running stock. This Railroad Company controlled through its interest in other organizations, more coal territory than any other corporation in the world. It became in addition to exercising and performing the legitimate operations of a railroad, a miner of iron ore, and a manufacturer of pig metal; it operated one hundred and fifty miles of canal; it owned twenty-three wharves on the Delaware river in Philadelphia, and owned and ran a line of large iron steamers to carry its coal from Philadelphia to the leading cities on the Atlantic coast. The capital of the railroad company was one hundred and twenty millions of dollars; of the Coal and Iron Company sixty-eight millions, the bankruptcy thus involving nearly two hundred millions of dollars in stock securities, besides heavy mortgage debts.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company is one of the oldest railroads in the country. It was chartered in 1833 and parts of it opened to travel in 1838. The road was originally chartered to run from Philadelphia to Reading, afterwards to Mount Carbon, a distance of ninety-eight miles, yet when it failed it owned and was operating nearly nine hundred miles of road. The main line of the road extends through the Schuylkill valley and its numerous branches carry to market the product of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. It is only about a year ago that this road acquired by lease the North Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, which runs from Philadelphia to Jersey City. Of course the principal freight business of the road is in carrying coal to tide water.

The Coal and Iron Company was organized for the purpose of buying and operating coal mines in the interest of the railroad company. It was chartered under its original name of the Laurel Run Improvement Company on May 18, 1871, but in December of the same year, the name was changed to its present title. The railroad company owned the whole of the stock, $8,000,000, and bonds issued by the company to the amount of about $40,000,000. The creation of the Coal and Iron Company was due to Franklin B. Gowen, who had been elected president of the railroad company the year before. He had been for several years counsel for the company, and on his accession to the presidency, he proposed the organization of the new company.

This was the first instance of the kind in this country, but the plan had been borrowed from the action of certain English companies which had become rich by the advance in value of their coal lands. The scheme was approved by the managers of the railroad company. At once the new company began the purchase of coal lands, for some of which it paid very excessive prices. Owners of coal lands were made rich by the sale of property at rates which had hardly been dreamed of. It has been admitted since by friends of the companies that these purchases were made in anticipation of the company's needs, but it was urged that the ultimate prosperity of the company was assured by its absolute control of these coal fields. It was asserted on the other hand that the company never could realize from some of the properties sufficient to pay even the taxes.

Mr. Gowen assumed publicly all responsibility for the purchases of coal lands. At a meeting of share and bondholders of the railroad company, held in London in June, 1877, he defended his action on the ground that the value of the railroad property depended wholly upon the ability of the company to control the product of the coal fields through which its lines run. The purchase and development of these lands involved the outlay of over $60,000,000, for the payment of which the railroad company was mainly responsible. In consequence partly of these obligations the railroad company was unable to meet its interest in 1877. Holders of the company's securities agreed to accept scrip in payment, but the floating debt, which was then over $7,000,000, was not materially reduced. At the London meeting in 1877, when the proposal to pay the interest in scrip was made to the English bondholders, President Gowen said, referring to the possible danger of foreclosure:

"I do not say that it would be easy to pull through without your assistance, and it would be a sort of Purgatory for the time being if I had to attempt it. We do want the money your forbearance will give us, but I cannot believe that even without it there is any power that could force the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company to foreclosure in the face of the large business we are now doing. I frankly admit, almost in tones of supplication, to you that we are very, very poor, but do not think me egotistical when I say that we are trying to be honest."

The funded and floating debts of the two companies have been increased to enormous figures. The common and preferred stocks of the railroad company amount to $34,278,175, and according to the company's report for last year, the funded indebtedness to $77,924,761, and the floating debts and other liabilities to $11,650,279. The stock of the Coal and Iron Company amounts to $8,000,000, and the bonded and other indebtedness to $62,719,944. The railroad company held of these the entire stock and nearly $40,000,000 bonds. The entire capitalization of the two companies amounted to $194,573,150.

The history of this corporation tells plainly the cause of its downfall. Originally chartered for a specific duty, the corporation was controlled by men who desired to create and control a great monopoly. That which seemed to give it strength was its weakness and caused its ruin. Mr. Gowen saw the Pennsylvania Railroad grow in its legitimate business to magnificent proportions. He desired to be at the head of a company that should rival it. He became reckless in his management and overreached himself. The failure is one of the largest that has ever occurred in the United States, and yet it has been so anticipated in stock circles that it did not create a panic or produce a serious disarrangement of values in the stock markets; neither did it disturb the universal feeling of security to any great extent.

City News.

Col. H. A. DeWitt has gone South on business connected with the Haynes, DeWitt Ice Company. He will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk. This company has large customers in each of these cities and has in Philadelphia and Baltimore, large retail routes.——Mr. J. Manchester Haynes, who has recently purchased the Norcross lot on Western Avenue, will erect next season upon his lot, a handsome house, which he intends to make his future residence.——Rev. Dr. Quinby of the *Banner*, occupied the pulpit of the Universalist church Sunday, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitney, being still confined to his house from illness.——The assessors have completed the taking of the valuation of the city and the indications are that there will be an increase in the amount of personal property.——The proprietors of Hotel North, have decided to furnish the same throughout and then offer the property for rent.——The law term of the Supreme Judicial Court is now in session in this city. The term commenced on Tuesday and will last some ten days.——Mr. D. V. B. Ormsby of Farmington, who was formerly a resident of Augusta, has been in the city the past week.——Major Harrison Baker, well known as the landlord, for years, of the Augusta House, is confined to his house with illness.——It will be seen that Dr. Wm. B. Lapham, Dr. John O. Webster and Mr. George Doughty have received the appointment to take the census in this city. Dr. Lapham will take it for the east side of the river and Dr. Webster and Mr. Doughty will take the west side of the river; all three of these appointees served in the army. Dr. Lapham is especially fitted for the work.——The potato bugs and currant worms have put in an appearance and are now found busily at work in all parts of the city.——The new Pavilion to be built at the Insane Hospital is to be 120 feet long, 46 feet, 4 inches wide, three stories and a French roof high and will accommodate some forty patients.——The fishery over the Kennebec dam, built by Mr. Chaffee, Trustee of the Sprague property, at a cost of $10,000, was formerly opened on Tuesday. Among the distinguished visitors present were Governor Davis, and the members of his Council, Mayor Vickery, W. H. Venning, fish inspector for New Brunswick, Gen. Cook of Rhode Island, representing the Spragues, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, ex-Mayor Nash, Col. Darius Alden, Dr. G. W. Martin, Col. Thomas Lambard, Mr. Wm. R. Smith, Mayor J. R. Bodwell of Hallowell, H. K. Morrill of Gardiner, Col. A. W. Wildes of Skowhegan, the Fish Commissioners, Messrs. Stillwell and Smith and many other prominent citizens. Mayor Vickery presided over the meeting, making an address, in which he justly complimented the reliable Fish Commissioners of the State. Governor Davis was introduced and briefly referred to the great value to our State of the "fish farming" of Maine.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. The committee on design for a soldiers' monument, of the Soldiers' Monument Association of this city, on Saturday evening, accepted a design presented by Mr. M. J. Power of New York City. The design represents a column fifty feet in heighth in the aggregate. It is a granite structure with artistic lines, 42½ feet high, with a hexagonal base and pedestal, presenting three broad sides, one to each street surrounding the park where it is to be placed. It is surmounted by a bronze figure of "Patriotism" of original design, 7½ feet high, enwrapped with the American flag, held in its position with a sword for its defence. The shaft is 3 feet 2 inches in diameter, and the die 7 feet 2 inches in breadth. At the base of the column are groups of the seals of the United states and State of Maine entwined with oak branches, and a group of flags, sails, drums, cannon, and the arms and equipments of cavalry and infantry. The committee in their report say:

"But the purpose of this monument will more distinctly appear and the story of patriotism and its achievements be told, in the large bronze reliefs on each of the three broad pedestals. The first panel, in high relief, will represent, in a spirited manner, a citizen leaving his home and family to follow the flag with other volunteers. The second will illustrate the patriotism of the sailors, ship-builders, and lumbermen of Maine; and a third will represent Liberty as a beneficient being extending protection over groups and symbols illustrating education, law, domestic happiness, agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

Upon tablets of bronze, under these sculptured panels, would be inscribed the names of the fallen soldiers of Augusta. The models for the sculpture would be executed by artists of superior skill and merit, and all the details of the work, as it progressed would be subject to the approval of the committee to be appointed by the Association. The material will be guaranteed to be of standard bronze and the execution not inferior to any similar work of art in the country."

The entire cost of the monument will be eighty-five hundred dollars. The granite work will cost $4000, to be given to the Hallowell Granite Company, and the bronze work $4,500. The association has already five thousand dollars and the Mayor and aldermen are to be petitioned to call a public meeting to vote an appropriation of $3,500 to complete the monument. The committee desire to lay the corner stone on the 4th of July next.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING occurred in Sacremento, California, on the 12th inst., in which the contracting parties were Miss Lucy R. Nichols, a daughter of Dr. H. L. Nichols, formerly of this city, and Eugene F. Oatman of Eureka, Nevada. The presents to the bride were numerous, many of them being elegant and costly. A large number of friends witnessed the marriage ceremony and congratulated the happy pair. Miss Nichols is a grand-daughter of the late Asaph R. Nichols of this city, formerly Secretary of State and Postmaster of Augusta. Miss Nichol's grandmother is still a resident of this city, and her father was long a physician here where he has many friends.

BLACK BASS. We desire to call attention to the law, which establishes the close time of black bass from April 1st to July 1st. During May and June, the bass are found near the shores, this being their spawning season, and depredators should be carefully watched, and if found, reported to the Fish Wardens. The penalty for taking bass during close season, is a fine not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, for each offense.

THE National Greenback Convention is to be held in Chicago, June 9th. On Monday, June 5th, quite a number of Greenbackers from this State, together with the delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, will leave Portland by special train, via the Grand Trunk Railroad, for Chicago. The fare for the round trip has been reduced to nineteen dollars.

MEMORIAL DAY. In accordance with custom as well as in obedience to general orders of the Commander-in-chief, the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, will unite on Monday, throughout Maine and the country, in paying their tributes of love to the memory of those who served their country in her hour of peril.

MESSRS. GEO. BLANCHARD AND BROTHER, Portland, advertise in this weeks paper the Fyler churn. Over sixty-five thousand of the churns are now in use and it is highly commended by those who have used it.

Foreign News.

The Blackburn mills reopened on Monday, at the present rates of wages.——Prussia and Hamburg have come to terms regarding the customs line.——The distress in Hungary is increasing——Lord Beaconsfield addressed a meeting of Conservatives at Bridgewater House last week.——Parliament reassembled Thursday. The Queen's speech was read by Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor. The House of Commons was crowded, but the attendance in the House of Peers was meagre. The following is the text of the Queen's speech: My Lords and Gentlemen: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the recent general election and the arrangements required upon the change of administration. The cordial relations which I hold with all the other powers of Europe will, I trust, enable me to promote, in concert with them, the early and complete fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin with respect to effectual reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as such territorial questions as are not yet settled in conformity with the provisions of the treaty. I regard such fulfilment essential for the avoidance of further complications in the East. In accordance with this view I have deemed it expedient to dispatch an Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of the Sultan. On the last occasion of my addressing you I expressed my hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan would lead to the speedy settlement of that country. Since that period the gallantry of my troops has continued to be conspicuous and the labors of my Government in India unremitting. But I have to lament that the end in view is not yet attained. My efforts will, however, be unceasingly directed toward the pacification of Afghanistan and the establishment of such institutions as may be found best fitted to secure the independence of its people and to restore their friendly relations with my Indian Empire. The condition of Indian finances as recently made known to me has required my special attention. I have directed that you shall be supplied with the fullest information upon this weighty subject. I invite your careful notice to the important questions of policy connected with the future of South Africa. I have continued to commend to the favorable consideration of the authorities and people of the various settlements the project of confederation. In maintaining my supremacy over the Transvaal, with its diversified population, I desire both to make provision for the security of the indigenous races, and extend to the European settlers institutions based on the large liberal principles of self-government.——Heavy rains prevail in Cuba——It is thought Lemoinne may go to London in place of Leon Say.——The Marquis of Lorne has left Ottawa for a visit to Quebec.——The port of Montreal is crowded with shipping.——A bitter contest is expected in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies over the Church bill.——Five Irish Home Rulers have refused to sit on the opposition benches in Parliament.——Mr. Bradlaugh offered to take the oath in the British House of Commons, but objection was made, and the matter was referred to a committee.

FIFTY-NINTH Anniversary of Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, Sunday, May 30, 2 o'clock, P. M., Baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D., LL. D., of Wilbraham, Mass.; 7.30 P. M., annual address before the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, by Mrs. Geo. M. Steele of Wilbraham, Mass. Tuesday, June 1, at 10 o'clock, A. M., annual meeting of Trustees; 7.30 P. M., prize declarations and readings. Wednesday, June 2, 1.30 P. M., anniversary of the Calliopean Society. Oration, "Our New Civilization," by Rev. George M. Steele, D. D., LL. D., Wilbraham, Mass. Business meeting directly after the oration. Three o'clock P. M., annual meeting of the Honorary Branch of the Adelphian Society; 4 P. M., annual meeting of the Honorary Branch of the Literati Society; 8 P. M., Commencement Concert. Thursday, June 3, 10 A. M., Exhibition and Commencement; 7.30 P. M., Alumni Reunion.

THE Republican Convention in Illinois last week, was in session three days. The first contest was over the admission of the Cook county delegates. The Convention by a majority vote of 40 admitted 36 of the Grant delegates elected by the bolting County Convention and 56 Washburne and Blaine delegates. After a heated and exciting debate the Convention decided by a vote of 386 to 307 to select all the delegates, ignoring the Districts, and a committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed by the Chairman, who nominated 42 delegates, which the Convention elected. They were then instructed to support Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The delegates from ten of the nineteen Congressional Districts protested. They have elected 20 delegates who will claim the right to representation in the National Convention.

SALE OF MAINE HORSES. The Odell Brothers of New York City, who purchased last spring the noted Knox stallion "Independence," have just purchased through John S. Heald, the Knox stallion "Carrabassett," and the Knox stallion "Emperor William." Carrabassett is a black horse, and stands 15½ hands high; was foaled May 5th, 1871; got by Norridgewock, by Gen. Knox; dam, an English mare. This horse is regarded as a very fine one, and it is believed it will soon trot below the twenties. The price paid for him was $2,600. Emperor William is a bay stallion, with black mane and tail, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was foaled May, 1867; got by Gen. Knox: dam, Lady Hollis, a pacing mare from Massachusetts, said to have paced in 2.22. The price paid for this horse was $2,000.

RIVERSIDE FARM. Gen. C. P. Mattocks at his celebrated farm in East Baldwin, is still breeding Jerseys, Cotswolds and Berkshires, and a few choice strains of poultry. He is making 100 pounds of butter per week, which goes to New York at a good price. His Berkshires are nearly all imported, as are many of the Cotswolds. He will not exhibit his stock at fairs hereafter, as his record in the past sufficiently attests the quality of his stock. Gen. Mattocks is of the opinion that he can now do more good by breeding stock for others to exhibit. His young Berkshire pigs, and eggs for hatching, are going to all parts of the United States and Canada. Certainly no breeder in Maine has a better reputation than Gen. Mattocks.

GEN. GORDON of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to accept the Presidency of a railroad in his own State. Gen. Gordon is now serving his second term in the Senate, which does not expire until March 4, 1885. Gen. Gordon was conspicuous for his devotion to and effective service in the Confederate army, and while in the Senate he has displayed a high sense of honor and devotion to the public interests. He is a brave, generous, able man, and his retirement from public life is a loss to the country. His reason for retiring is that he is a poor man and cannot longer afford to remain in public life. Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia to succeed Gen. Gordon.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD, who has been appointed as Postmaster General by the President, has been long in public life. He is a native of Vermont, but in early manhood removed to Tennessee, where he has long since resided. He served continually in Congress from 1857 to 1875, with the exception of an interval of two years between 1863 and 1865. President Grant sent him to Constantinople in 1875 as Minister to Turkey, a post he still occupies.

PARTIES interested should not fail to attend the Union meeting to be held in the grove of J. S. Sibley, on river road, east side, three miles from this city, commencing Saturday, 29th inst., holding over Sunday.

Editor's Table.

We have received from the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York City, a copy of "A Comic History of the United States," by Livingston Hopkins. This work is illustrated by the author from sketches taken at a safe distance, and is offered for sale at the low price of 50 cents. Although this work, as are all the works published by this Company, is offered at a marvellously low price, it is printed on good paper, large type and well bound. It is an amusing work and will well repay a perusal.

The same enterprising and successful Company sent us a copy of "Acme Library of Modern Classics." This valuable work contains the following choice selections: Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield;" "Paul and Virginia;" "Rasselas," by Samuel Johnson; "Picciola;" "Undine," and "The Two Captains." The price of this book is only 50 cents.

"Leaves from the Diary of an Old Lawyer," by A. B. Richmond, member of the Pennsylvania Bar. New York, American Book Exchange. Price $1.00. This work is dedicated "To the Women of the 'Crusade,' to whose courage, christian zeal and philanthrophy, the temperance cause owes so much." This is a very interesting book, and is an unanswerable argument in favor of prohibition. The temperance question is presented in a new way, and the work should have in Maine a great sale.

Kennebec County Items.

Seth Kelley, a scythe grinder employed by Emerson, Stevens & Co., of West Waterville, was instantly killed Friday morning by the bursting of a stone.——The Richards Light Infantry, of Gardiner, Capt. J. W. Berry, were mustered last week by Capt. H. M. Sprague of Augusta. Dr. Schuman acted as examining surgeon.——The Lawrence Bros., of South Gardiner, having sawed all their logs were obliged to shut down last week, but started up again Monday with new logs. The firm in question, have made the largest purchase in logs of any manufacturers on the river, the greater part of which will come to market even in case of drouth.——The chairman of the Committee on Fire Department and the Chief Engineer of Gardiner, at a meeting of the City Government, held last week were authorized to purchase a steam fire engine at an expense not exceeding $3,000.——Dr. Torsey, the well-known principal of the Kent's Hill School, who is having treatment for his eyes in New York, is being materially helped, although a constant sufferer.——The body of Jimmie Christopher, aged 7 years, son of John Christopher, of Gardiner, who has been missing since the 10th instant, was found in the water near the shore of the river Sunday noon. Probably accidental drowning.——A barn of Mrs. Rosanna Tibbetts in Weeks' Mills, China, was struck by lightning last week and burned, with a cow, some hay and a double wagon. Loss $3000.——The Kennebec Conference of Congregational churches will be held with the church at Benton Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 8th and 9th. Rev. C. A. White, Rev. H. F. Harding, Rev. H. V. Emmons and Rev. A. Redlon of Hallowell are to participate in the discussion and other exercises.——The Oakland Manufacturing Co., in Gardiner, received an order last week for 200,000 broom handles. They are going to England.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY. Mr. John D. Philbrick for many years superintendent of the public schools of Boston, and one of the foremost educators in New England, recently visited semi-officially this Seminary, and thus speaks of this noted school.

"In the first place I was charmed with the unrivalled situation combining as it seemed to me every advantage that could be desired. Its elevation insures salubrious and invigorating air. It is retired and yet accessible by boat and rail. It commands a view of an extensive landscape of surpassing beauty, while it is protected from the winds of winter and the rays of the summer sun, by the majestic oaks of the adjacent forest. The buildings are sufficiently commodious, and are well adapted to the purposes for which they were intended. I was pleased with the demeanor of the students of both sexes. They impressed me as being correct, faithful and energetic, and bent on improving their time to the extent of their ability. The examination in the various branches of instruction shows that good work had been done, both by teachers and students. A good degree of thoroughness was observed in all the exercises and recitations. Some of the essays were decidedly creditable to their writers, and the same may be said of some of the exercises in reading. In a word, the more I saw of the character and working of the institution, of the advantages of its location, of its students, instructors and managers, and of the results of the instruction given, the better I thought of it. It is a sound and valuable institution."

FOREIGN STEAMERS. Proceedings have been begun in New York against the masters of fifteen foreign steamers which have brought to New York more passengers than the law of the United States allows. The law requires a certain amount of deck room for each passenger, and the space does not seem excessive, sixteen square feet when the height between decks is between six and seven and a half feet, and fourteen superficial feet of deck room where the height between decks exceeds seven and a half feet. A space seven or eight feet long, and two feet wide, is not more than is conceded in permanent possession to the humblest for his last resting place, and the steamship companies ought to allow to a living man at least as much as a dead man requires. The agents of the companies say, however, that they give the emigrants all the room which the laws of the countries from which they sail require, and that the United States cannot compel them to do more. The penalty for a violation of the act of Congress is $50. fine for each passenger in excess of the allowance and imprisonment not exceeding six months. District Attorney Woodford has undertaken to see if the law can be enforced.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The commencement exercises of the Bangor Theological Seminary will begin Monday evening, May 31, by the anniversary meeting of the Rhetorical Society, when addresses will be made by members of the middle and junior classes. The examinations are to take place in the chapel Tuesday, June 1st, in the forenoon and afternoon, also Wednesday morning. Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. Duryea of Boston will address the societies. Wednesday afternoon, June 2d, occurs the meeting of the alumni, and on the evening of that day the graduating exercises of the senior class are to be given. This graduating class contains ten members. The following is a list of their names:—Geo. Allchin, Guelph, Ohio; Merrill Blanchard, Abbington, Mass.; John B. Carruthers, Portland; Edgar M. Cousins, Southwest Harbor; John A. Rowell, Chicester, N. H.; Robert F. True, Centre Harbor, N. H.; Wm. G. Wade, Newport; Joseph N. Walker, Manchester, Eng.; Francis S. Williston, Newcastle, N. Y.; Richard and George Woolbridge, New York City.

THE Colorado potato bugs have again put in an appearance on early patches, and the current worm is on the bushes; both promise a lively season. Go for them with pure Paris Green, London Purple and Hellebore, all of which you can buy to the best advantage at Partridge's Drug Store, opposite the FARMER Office.

THE new firm of Gould, Barker & Cross, of this city, have a large assortment of new goods in their line, consisting of the latest patterns of mowing machines, horse hay rakes, refrigerators, stoves, tinware, &c., in great variety. Give them a call, for they are all reliable men.

Census Enumerators.

We give a list of Census Enumerators for the State. Eastern District, Wm. P. Hubbard, Bangor, Census Supervisor.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY. Patten District, etc., D. Scribner; Medway, etc., John Hall; Chester, etc., Rev. S. Bease; Maxfield, etc., Franklin Tourtelatte; Howland, etc., E. R. Bailey; Lagrange, etc., H. W. Danforth; Bradford, etc., T. H. Wentworth; Hudson, etc., G. W. Howe; Charleston, H. W. Peakes; Corinth, James G. Brackett; Garland, Mark C. Jennings; Exeter, L. D. Butters; Dexter, Daniel Staples; Corinna, James H. Burgess; Oldtown Island, Charles A. Bailey; Oldtown, David Norton; Orono, Roby Ireland; Glenburn, Enoch Bunker; Kenduskeag, O. R. Barrows; Levant, A. H. Waugh; Stetson, Rev. W. E. Noyes; Newport, Frank L. Patten; Veazie, Rev. A. W. Reed; Hermon, R. B. Miller; Bangor, A. Kirkpatrick, David S. Costellow, William Boyd, S. P. Hutchinson, F. C. Morrill; Carmel, Dr. A. I. Harvey; Etna, John C. Friend; Plymouth, John W. Phinney; Hampden, J. H. Stewart; Newburg, George R. Thurlough; Dixmont, Geo. C. Wheeler; Mattawamkeag, David S. Parker; Kingman, etc., J. S. Richardson; Winn, W. H. Chesley; Springfield, etc., W. L. Scribner; Carroll and Prentiss, Hiram Stevens; Lee, G. H. Haskell; Burlington, etc., Geo. H. Miller; Lowell, etc., A. J. Webb; Lincoln, W. P. Allen; Enfield, T. S. Laing; Passadumkeag, A. F. Haynes; Greenbush, J. O. Folsom; Milford and Greenfield, Jesse Prentiss; Bradley, J. A. Rich; Eddington, W. E. Merrill; Clifton, D. W. Leonard; Holden, A. B. Farrington; Brewer, Jesse Hinks; Brewer Village, John W. Torrens; Orrington, Harry J. Chapman.

PISCATAQUIS. Wellington, etc., Albert Allen; Parkman, Jos. H. Warren; Sangerville, W. G. Dexter; Dover, W. S. Symonds; Foxcroft, C. C. Lee; Atkinson, G. W. Doore; Orneville, A. M. Warren; Abbott, S. S. Cole; Guilford, Joseph Cousins; Sebec, etc., E. S. Ireland; Milo and Medford, John W. Monroe; Blanchard and Shirley, Ruel O. Packard; Monson, etc., J. F. Sprague; Brownville, Rev. C. L. Nichols; Greenville, etc., Chas. W. Folsom; Belmont, W. A. Morrill; Belfast, H. J. Locke and G. D. McCrillis; Brooks, J. W. Lang; Burnham, C. A. Milliken; Frankfort, John T. Averill; Freedom, James S. Ayer; Islesboro, W. P. Sprague; Jackson, M. S. Stiles, Jr.; Knox, Isaac H. Jackson; Liberty, J. O. Johnson; Lincolnville, A. M. Drake; Montville, R. S. Ayers; Morill, E. Merriam, Jr.; Monroe, F. A. Piper; Northport, Mark Knowlton; Palermo, Harrison Osgood; Prospect, W. N. Pierce; Searsmont, Otis D. Wilson; Searsport, J. W. Black; Stockton, Frank H. Cousins; Swanville, A. G. Nickerson; Thorndike, R. S. Rich; Troy, A. C. Myrick; Unity, Dr. James Cregg; Waldo, Samuel Kingsbury; Winterport, J. L. Norton.

KNOX. Appleton, W. H. Meservey; Camden, J. P. Simonton; Cushing, Rev. R. S. Dickson; Friendship, Arthur T. Gray; Hope, J. H. Hobbs; North Haven, Fremont Beverage; Matinicus Island, R. F. Crie; Rockland, J. G. Lovejoy, Geo. W. White and W. O. Fuller; South Thomaston, Geo. T. Sleeper; St. George, J. F. Tracey; Thomaston, Charles K. Linnell; Union, F. H. Daniels; Vinalhaven, James Roberts; Warren, W. F. Cunningham; Washington, S. B. Overlock.

LINCOLN. Alna, Wm. N. Titus; Boothbay, Alden Blossom; Bremen, etc., Daniel Keene; Bristol, S. H. Varney; Damariscotta, P. H. Higgins; Dresden, Thos. G. White; Edgecomb, E. W. Dunbar; Jefferson, H. W. Clary; Newcastle, J. Fuller; Noblerboro, E. K. Hall; Somerville, A. B. Bowler; Southport, W. T. Maddocks; Waldoboro, Joseph Bornheimer, Geo. W. Hahn; Westport, F. Grover, Jr.; Whitefield, Aron B. Noyes; Wiscasset, Andrew Lacy.

HANCOCK. Amherst, etc., F. B. Foster; Dedham, P. P. Gilmore; Otis, etc., J. H. Jordan; Bucksport, J. P. Ames, P. L. Grindle; Verona, A. H. Whitmore; Orland, F. H. Chase; Ellsworth, G. W. T. Hight, H. Fremont Maddocks; Penobscot, J. H. Littlefield; Surry, Samuel Wasson; Castine, Fred W. Foster; Brooksville, J. W. Walker; Sedgwick, G. P. Clapp; Bluehill, L. W. Peters; Brooklin, C. S. Hamilton; Deer Isle, H. Huston, W. H. H. Spofford; Isle au Haut, E. P. Cole; Franklin and Eastbrook, W. W. Bragdon; Hancock, H. C. Milliken; Trenton and Lamoine, C. A. Reynolds; Eden, E. M. Harmon; Mt. Desert, etc., Wm. Fennelly; Tremont, W. N. Abbott; Sullivan, Elwood Hill; Gouldsboro, Frank Taft.

WASHINGTON. Danforth, etc., Byron W. Russell; Kossuth, etc., W. F. Johnson; Vanceboro', Horace Kellogg; Hinkley, etc. David Dresser; Princeton, John Carle; Baileyville, John T. Staples; Calais W. H. Allen, J. M. Dyer; Baring and Charlotte, A. W. Fisher; Meddybemps, etc., Caleb Gilman; Crawford, etc., J. H. Gray; Robbinston, Rufus Gates; Perry, C. L. Washburn; Pembroke, John C. Campbell; Eastport, Geo. F. Wadsworth, Geo. H. Robbins; Lubec, Alexander B. Sumner; Trescott, C. P. Nutter; Edmunds, Nelson S. Allan; Dennysville, C. A. Woodbury; Whiting, Isaac Crane; Cutler, W. Wilder; East Machias, F. H. Wiswell; Machiasport, James P. F. Tobey; Machias, Wm. H. Phinney; Jonesboro', James Pope; Jonesport, H. J. Leavitt; Marshfield, Nathan S. Bowker; Centerville, etc., Goin Wilson; Addison, E. A. Austin; Harrington, Chas. A. Coffin; Millbridge, Geo. Googins; Steuben, James C. Googins; Cherryfield, Geo. L. Stevens; Columbia, G. Wilson; Beddington, etc., A. Farnsworth.

AROOSTOOK. St. Francis, etc., J. H. Page; Fort Kent, etc., Martin Savage; Frenchville, Cyrus H. Dickey; Madawaska, Charles Monroe; Van Buren, Thomas H. Pelletier; Pleasant Ridge, etc., Chas. E. Oak; Caribou, James P. Small; Fort Fairfield, Edmund C. Powers; Easton, George H. Smith; Presque Isle, Daniel Stickney; New Sweden, Rev. Andrew Wiren; Washburn, etc., J. W. Dudley; Perham, etc., James Nutting; Ashland, W. H. McNally; Blaine, ect., S. H. Hussey; Smyrna, etc., Andrew J. Berry; Island Falls, etc., David A. Sewall; Sherman, etc., Levi C. Caldwell; Oakfield, etc., Charles T. Buzzell; Hodgdon, Wm. Reed; Houlton, Wm. M. Robinson; Monticello, etc., W. E. Feeley.

WALDO. Belmont, W. A. Morrill; Belfast, H. J. Locke, G. D. McCrillis; Brooks, J. W. Lang; Burnham, C. A. Milliken; Frankfort, John T. Averill; Freedom, Jas. S. Ayer; Isleboro, W. P. Sprague; Jackson, M. S. Stiles, Jr.; Knox, Isaac H. Jackson; Liberty, J. O. Johnson; Lincolnville, A. M. Drake; Montville, R. S. Ayers; Morill, E. Merriam, Jr.; Monroe, F. A. Piper; Northport, Mark Knowlton; Palermo, Harrison Osgood; Prospect, W. N. Pierce; Searsport, J. W. Black; Stockton, Frank H. Cousins; Swanville, A. G. Nickerson; Thorndike, R. S. Rich; Troy, A. C. Myrick; Unity, Dr. James Gregg; Waldo, Samuel Kingsbury; Winterport, J. L. Norton.

Western District.

The following list of appointments has been approved by the Superintendent of Census. H. W. Richardson, Portland, Supervisor.

ANDROSCOGGIN. Auburn, Zibeon Crafts, Alvin C. Harlow, Asa Garcelon; Durham, George E. Warren; East Livermore, Frank Garcelon; Greene, John B. Murray; Leeds, John Lane; Lewiston, Frank L. Blanchard, Frederic D. Lyford, George W. Graffam, Frank Goulding, Warren E. Pressey, J. G. Richardson, Simon C. Mosely, John L. Ham; Lisbon, Albert C. Neal; Livermore, Fremont E. Timberlake; Minot, Francis E. Dwinal; Poland, Jos. K. Denning; Turner, Henry Bonney; Wales, John C. Fogg.

CUMBERLAND. Baldwin, John S. Richardson; Bridgton, Benjamin T. Chase; Brunswick, John A. Whitmore, David D. Gilman; Cape Elizabeth, Henry B. Walton, Joseph S. Fickett; Casco, John E. Holden; Cumberland, Jas. W. Mountfort; Deering, John O. P. Wheelwright, Solomon Stuart; Falmouth, Silas Skillin; Freeport, Henry Sturdivant; Gorham, John L. Higgins, Samuel Cressey; Gray, Warren H. Vinton; Harpswell, Paul S. Merriman; Harrison, Chas. S. Cook; Naples, Hezekiah J. Leavitt; New Gloucester, Jas. M. Thompson; North Yarmouth, George M. Seiders; Otisfield, Daniel J. Brett; Pownal, Moses Plummer; Portland, Ambrose V. Ackley, George L. Norton, John M. Stevens, Hugh McGowan, Thomas Duddy, William H. Josselyn, Harris C. Barnes, John S. Russell, Cyrus F. Jellerson, John C. Phinney, Charles F. Plummer, Henry H. Dresser, Stephen K. Dyer, John C. Haverty, William C. How, John. H. Greenough; Raymond, Francis H. Witham; Scarborough, Alvan B. Larrabee; Sebago, Edwin L. Poor; Standish, Samuel O. Paine; Westbrook, Charles E. Boody; Windham, Edwin A. Bodge; Yarmouth, Richard Harding.

YORK. Acton, Bodwell J. Grant; Alfred, John T. Hall; Berwick, Harry V. Moore; Biddeford, Frank W. Roberts, Roscoe G. Milliken, Thomas Judge, Alphonse Pare, Edward S. Morris, Miss Estelle Morris, Daniel H. B. Hooper; Buxton, Daniel Dennett; Cornish, Charles A. Pike; Hollis, John A. Fellows; Eliot, Geo. E. Hammond; Kennebunk, Marcus Watson; Kennebunkport, Geo. B. Carll; Kittery, James H. Rowell, Alexander Dennett; Lebanon, James W. Grant; Limerick, Samuel Poindexter; Limington, Cyrus K. Smith; Lyman, Alonzo F. Roberts; Newfield, George W. Davis; North Berwick, G. H. Wentworth; Parsonsfield, H. Lorin Merrill; Saco, Paul Chadbourne, Charles S. Hamilton, Sumner S. Richards; Sanford, Charles H. Frost; Shapleigh, Alfred Hull; South Berwick, Chadbourne Warren; Waterborough, Joseph A. Hobbs; Wells, Almon Hatch; York, Nathaniel G. Marshall.

FRANKLIN. Avon and Strong, D. Eugene Pease; Carthage, etc., George S. Holman; Chesterville, J. C. Wheeler; Farmington, Floriman E. Voter, Benj. Goodwin; Freeman, Roscoe A. Dyar; Industry, Wm. C. Hatch; Jay, Gustavus Pease; Kingfield, etc., Josiah H. Thompson; Madrid, etc., Charles W. Howard; New Sharon, Robert D. Trask; Phillips, Daniel L. Dennison; Samuel F. Small; Weld, Abel D. Russell; Wilton, Samuel S. Bass.

KENNEBEC. Albion, Marshall B. Hammond; Augusta, J. O. Webster, G. Doughty, Wm. B. Lapham; Belgrade, Albert E. Faught; Benton, Amos L. Hinds; Chelsea, Stephen Cobb; China, Abisha B. Fletcher; Clinton, Everett Hammons; Farmingdale, J. Frank Brookings; Fayette, Jesse T. Parker; Gardiner, Ernest W. Morrill, Geo. W. Heselton; Hallowell, Albert M. Spear, Thomas Hovey; Litchfield, Miss M. Lenora Adams; Manchester, Charles S. Pope; Monmouth, Wm. H. H. Small; Mt. Vernon, John P. Carson; Pittston, Dummer C. Knight; Readfield, Francis A. Robinson; Rome, Eleazer Kelley; Sidney, Theodore D. Merrill; Vassalboro, Orrick Hawes; Vienna, Franklin Dearborn; Waterville, Appleton H. Plaisted, Jonathan G. Soule; West Gardiner, Elisha P. Seavey; Wayne, George W. Walton; West Waterville, Horatio S. Blanchard; Windsor, Horace Colburn; Winslow, Joseph P. Garland; Winthrop, Burton C. Torsey.

OXFORD. Albany and Stoneham, Elisha S. Bartlett; Andover, Horace D. Purinton; Bethel, Gideon A. Hastings; Brownfield, Charles H. Bean; Buckfield, Oscar H. Hersey; Mexico, &c., Henry W. Park; Canton, Alanson S. Hathaway; Denmark, Moses L. Sanborn; Dixfield, George D. Bartlett; Fryeburg, Thomas S. McIntire; Gilead, &c., Adoniram J. Blake; Hanover, &c., Winfield S. Howe; Greenwood, Edward W. Penley; Hartford, Moses Alley; Hebron, Horatio A. Cushman; Hiram, Llewellyn A. Wadsworth; Lovell, Millard F. Charles; Norway, Daniel W. Beal; Oxford, Eugene B. Holden; Paris, Henry E. Hammond; Peru, &c., Hacker Davis; Porter, Roswell M. Norton; Rumford, John H. Wardwell; Stow and Sweden, Eben F. Bangs; Waterford, William Douglas; Woodstock, Orlando C. Houghton.

SAGADAHOC. Bath, William J. Kimball, John Dike, Edward H. Turner, Alvin H. Donnell; Bowdoin, Nathaniel S. Purington; Bowdoinham and Perkins, Edward O. Fisher; Georgetown, Winthrop W. Riggs; Phipsburg and West Bath, Frederick J. Parks; Richmond, George B. Randlette; Topsom, Ebenezer Colby; Woolwich, Millard F. Marble.

SOMERSET. Anson, Gustavus A. Steward; Athens, Fred G. Greene; Bingham, James P. Thompson; Cambridge, John H. Mitchell; Canaan, Philip W. Barrett; Concord, &c., Augustus J. Lane; Cornville, Richard K. French; Detroit and Palmyra, Hiram C. Webber; Embden, T. F. Boothby; Fairfield, Harry F. Thompson; Harmony, Mrs. Hadassah S. Herrick; Hartland, Sylvester Ham; Madison, Samuel F. Emerson; Mayfield, Virgil P. Hall; Mercer, Seth H. Willard; New Portland, Sullivan Williamson; Norridgewock, Alonzo W. Dunlap; Pittsfield, James M. Coffin; Skowhegan, Cyrus H. Kilby, Charles F. Jones; Smithfield, John E. Downes; Solon, Elbridge G. Gordon; Starks, Adelbert O. Frederic; St. Albans, Henry A. Hurd; Carratunk, &c., Hosea Whipple.

Except in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, the enumerators have the entire month of June in which to complete their labors. In cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, the work must be done in two weeks. It will be for the interest of the public to co-operate with the officials to impart the fullest possible information, as this enumeration will form the basis of Maine's representation in Congress the next decade. The property of the district will be taken by some other method, and so in the present work there is no reason for the slightest reticence in furnishing the desired information. Under the law all persons are required to answer all questions put to them by enumerators, under a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Congress.

In the Senate on Thursday of last week, Mr. Morgan reported his bill in regard to counting the electoral vote.——The bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned officers was passed, the amendments in regard to colored cadets being rejected; Mr. Garland and Mr. Kellogg spoke on the resolutions to seat Mr. Spofford.——In the House the bill in regard to timber depredations was passed; also the District of Columbia Code bill.——On Friday in the Senate, the deputy marshal bill was taken up. Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out "In equal numbers from different political parties," and insert "Solely with reference to their fitness for their duties, without regard to political opinions." Rejected. A proviso that the marshals for whom deputies shall be appointed by the courts shall not be liable for any of the acts of such deputies, was agreed to. Mr. Edmunds said that this amendment illustrated the meaning of the bill, namely:—either to have no special deputies appointed at all, or to have them appointed beyond the control of the executive officers and to have them act uncontrolled. The legislative appropriation bill was taken up.——In the House the bill making appropriation for payment of claims allowed by the accounting officer of the treasury, was passed. Bill for relief of the public printer, was passed. Resolution calling for information in regard to the expulsion of Israelite citizens of the United States from St. Petersburg, was adopted.——On Saturday in the Senate, bill entending the northern boundary of Nebraska, so as to include all that part of the present territory of Dakota south of the 40th parallel, east of Keyapaha river and west of the main channel of the Missouri river, when the Indian titles to such lands shall be extinguished, was referred. The joint rule for counting the electoral vote was taken up, but without action the Senate adjourned. No business was transacted in the House.—— In the Senate on Monday, House bill making appropriation for the pension deficiency, was placed on the calendar. Bill to change the day for election of representatives and delegates to Congress, was indefinitely postponed.——In the House, a resolution for examination into the management of the Soldiers' Home in that District, was adopted. A bill was passed amending the revised statutes so as to provide that the fee for a final certificate of 160 acres shall be $2.50; 300 to 640 acres, $7.50. The minority report of the Ways and Means committee on the tariff bill was ordered printed. The House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.——On Tuesday in the Senate the morning hour expired and Mr. Bayard moved to postpone all pending and prior orders, and to take up the supervisors' bill. Agreed to. The bill was read. It directs that the term of office of the chief supervisors of elections shall be two years, such terms to begin on the first day of July in even numbered years. The term of those now in office shall expire on the 1st of July, 1880, and their successors shall be appointed from among qualified electors of proper judicial districts by the President, by and wih the advice and consent of the Senate. After a long debate it went over without action.——In the House the session was spent in considering the Sundry civil appropriation bill.

THE GREAT boat race between Hanlan of Toronto, Canada, and Courtney of Saratoga, New York, was rowed last week on the Potomac, at Washington, D. C., and was witnessed by a hundred thousand people. Courtney was defeated before he had gone half a mile, and the whole affair ended to the disgust of all who witnessed it. The contest was for a purse of six thousand dollars.

FOREST FIRES. A little water and broom or green bough are sometimes found to be quite effectual remedies in checking a running fire in the forest. Wet the broom or bough and sweep out the flames. This method was once found to be quite successful where other methods had failed.

MENTAL STRAIN RELIEVED.

The Washington, D. C., "Critic" says: "It is intimated to us that members of the Senate and House are freely using Warner's Safe Nervine for relief of nervous prostration incident upon the severe strain upon their mental powers."

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

is true of old coats, and mouths. When the former shows the first defect take a "stitch," and always keep the mouth right by using SOZODONT. It costs less for a new coat than a set of teeth. False teeth are not as pleasant as natural ones.

A good excuse for sickness of yourself and family is that you don't use Hop Bitters. See another column.

Items of Maine News.

Ex-Gov. Coburn has subscribed $1000 for the Skowhegan & Athens railroad.

Nearly $30,000 have been subscribed to the stock of a National bank at Machias.

Barque Carrie Winslow, 944 tons, was launched at Portland, Tuesday, by J. S. Winslow & Co.

A seven years old son of Owen Bragdon was drowned in the canal last week, at Kennebunk.

Keels are laid in Thomas Hagar's yard, Bath, for a three masted schooner, and a fishing schooner.

The stable of J. G. Mayo in Foxcroft, and the spool factory, were struck by lightning last week.

Mr. George Allen of Ashland, aged 52 years, was drowned Friday while attempting to cross the mill pond in that town.

The Greenbackers of the Second Congressional District of Maine have nominated as candidate for Congress, ex-Councilor F. M. Fogg.

At a town meeting in Topsham it was voted to concur with Brunswick in its decision to remove the present bridge across the Androscoggin and erect a new structure.

In Aroostook, while it has been rather unfavorable for driving lumber on account of the dry weather, it has been favorable for getting in grain, and very good to clear new land.

The house of John G. Woodman, Saco, was burned one morning last week. Cause supposed to have been defective chimney. Loss unknown; insurance for $800.

N. B. Warren, rigger, was instantly killed last week, by the falling of a mast on the schooner Henry, which was being repaired at Belfast. Age about forty. He leaves a wife and family.

J. Winslow Jones & Co's., corn packing establishment at Fairfield, has made contracts with the farmers in that town for 100 acres of sweet corn.

Rev. J. H. Gurney, a former pastor of the Congregational church of Dover and Foxcroft, is now located in Humboldt, Iowa.

John Edmunds, formerly turnkey at the Belfast jail, has bought the Dudley Cram farm, at East Montville, which he will carry on.

Mrs. Harriet Burrill, another old resident of Dover, died on Sunday last. Her age was 64 years, and she had lived there for 55 years.

North Bridgton Academy opened last week with 67 scholars. This is the largest number that has ever attended a summer term of this Institution.

The American Union Telegraph Company have nineteen men engaged in setting poles between Kennebunk and Wells. The wire stretchers will arrive soon.

The remains of Mrs. Pamelia Toothaker, who suddenly disappeared in October last, were found Friday in Eastern river, Dresden. She was thought to be deranged and probably committed suicide.

F. Ernest Hanson of the Bowdoin class of '70, died at Chicago, Thursday, May 20. He had been principal of the high school at Lafayette, Indiana, for the past few years.

The fish company at Damariscotta are having the largest run of fish known for years. Seventy-five thousand were taken from the stream on Saturday.

A novel troup composed of fifteen Portland boys, are making arrangements for giving entertainments in different parts of the State during the month of June.

W. F. Crawford, Esq., of Brunswick, and Geo. B. Wheeler of the Bowdoin class of '74, have purchased the Daily Leader, Bloomington, Ill., and will assume the management the 1st of June.

The Greenback District convention for Second District, chose as delegates to the National convention, Col. Blood of Auburn; Dr. Russell of Farmington. Alternates, C. S. Emerson of Auburn; W. D. Chase of Farmington.

Mr. K. C. Atwood of Buckfield, has recently commenced the manufacture of skewers and blacking-box cases. He makes 500,000 skewers a week and has orders for that quantity for five years—of blacking-box cases he furnishes 40 dozens per day.

The dwelling house owned and occupied by Z. Ethan Shute, at Sandy Point, was destroyed by fire Friday night. Nothing saved. Loss $2000; insurance $1100. Cause unknown. The discovery of the fire caused the instant death of Mr. Shute.

The following postoffice changes were made during the past week: Postmasters appointed, E. Emills, Amherst, Hancock county; H. D. Foss, Amity, Aroostook county; Charles Young, South Waterford, Oxford county.

The brig Jos. W. Bartlett of Boston, for Bangor, to load ice, ran on Seguin Rock at the mouth of the Kennebec, during the thick fog, on Sunday, the pilot mistaking Seguin for Monhegan. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved.

The house of Joseph Nutter, at Newfield, was struck by lightning on Thursday night, seriously injuring Mr. and Mrs. Nutter, and killing a pair of valuable horses in the barn.

Lumbermen report that the spruces are dying by the hundreds in the Maine forests. A worm is eating the life out of the trees. Pine timber near the streams is almost a thing of the past, and it is feared that the Maine lumber trade will decline greatly within the next decade.

At the annual meeting of the Eastport Savings Bank the old board of officers were re-elected, and the examination showed the affairs of the bank to be in a satisfactory and prosperous condition. The deposits and reserve fund of this bank now amount to over $160,000.

Messrs. Staples, French & Gray of Houlton, are laying the foundation walls for their new block, corner of Main and Court streets. Mr. Buzzell is raising the frame of his new hotel, 60x90 feet on the ground, four stories high. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber will be required in the building.

The ecclesiastical council to consider the advisability of ordaining Rev. Geo. A. Lockwood as pastor of the Congregational church in Kennebunk, met last week, and after deliberation and consultation, voted 16 to 7 to install him, notwithstanding Mr. Lockwood expressed no change of sentiment in regard to the doctrine of "conditional immortality."

Bark Sarah L. Staples is now lying at Swan & Sibley's wharf, Belfast, preparing to be stripped for repairs. Her main and mizzen masts will come out, new waists and bulwarks put on, she will have new keel on and be generally overhauled; she will also have some new spars.

Bark Henry Warner, Capt. Reed of Portland, arrived at Montivideo, April 5. She reports that on March 28, the second mate, S. J. Montgomery of Boothbay, was washed off the bowsprit and drowned. The vessel was running under short sail at the time, and there was a heavy sea. No boat could be sent to the rescue of the unfortunate man.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Sanford Steamship Co., held in Bangor, Tuesday, the following were unanimously chosen directors; Royal M. Pulsifer, Oliver Ditson, Phineas Pierce, Wm. B. Rice, Charles F. Smith, E. C. Sherman and Chas. H. Dow. At the meeting of the directors, Col. Pulsifer was elected President, C. H. Drew, Clerk, and C. F. Smith, Treasurer.

The dwelling house of J. Cooledge in Canton, was burned by lightning Thursday night of last week. Mr. Cooledge lost farming tools, hay, carriages, two horses, one hog, seven pigs and furniture; insured in the Liverpool, London & Globe for $1200. At the same time the dwelling of Dena Bradford in Canton, was struck and badly shattered: insured in the same company for $3,000. The dwelling of Frank M. Hacker in Canton, was burned by lightning; insured in the Phœnix for $1000. The lightning struck many other places. A terrible shower prevailed all over Oxford county.

The annual regatta of Portland Yacht club was held last week. There was no contest for the first class. In the second class, for schooners, two started, and the Undine won the cup. Distance eighteen miles; time 4 hours, 20 minutes and 19 seconds. In the second class, sloops, five started, Mary won the cup in 3 hours, 6 minutes and 59 seconds. In the third class two started, Allie won the cup. Distance 12 miles; time 1 hour, 47 minutes and 1 second. The race closed between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

Sunday noon James Brown, sailor on the schooner J. A. Beckerman of Georgetown, D. C., lying at Maine Central wharf, Portland, sprang to catch a barrel amidships which the rolling of the vessel had dislodged. He struck his head against a beam and cut a long gash, from which the blood flowed in streams. He tried to get a doctor at several places without avail, and finally was taken in by Mr. A. S. Hinds, at his apothecary store, corner of Pine and Brackett streets, who tried to stop the blood. Dr. Holt was called, who sent for an ambulance, and had the man taken to the Maine Hospital.

Items of General News.

Two-thirds of the California delegation to Cincinnati are for Tilden.

The Alabama Republican Convention instructed its delegates to vote for General Grant.

The Democratic delegations from New Jersey and Virginia were chosen Friday and were not instructed.

Samuel Kenyon, 68 years of age, living at Niantic, R. I., committed suicide Friday.

The Minnesota delegates to the Chicago Convention were instructed to support Senator Windom.

The Nebraska Republicans elected a Blaine delegaion of six members.

John Kelliher, American Express agent at Red Hook, N. Y., has decamped, with $5,800 belonging to the Red Hook National Bank.

Postmaster Wagner at College Point, N. Y., has resigned under charges of detaining registered money letters.

Wells, French & Co., of Chicago, have contracts on hand for cars amounting to over $1,000,000.

The Northern Pacific has contracted for fifteen new locomotives, to be delivered partly this month and all before July 1st.

The Dakota Republicans chose two delegates who are for Senator Windom, if he has any chance; if not, for Blaine.

Mrs. John Sullivan of Fall River, Mass., while lighting a fire Saturday, with kerosene, was severely burned on the face and body by the explosion of the can.

The Governor of New York has respited Cox until July 16, and Balbo until August 6th.

At Wheeling, W. Va., Warren Robinson, while beating his wife Thursday, was shot dead by her in self-defence.

William Ames, aged 19, a son of the late Fisher Ames, and brother of Judge Seth Ames, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, dropped dead at Springfield, Mass., last week.

The barque Liberia sailed from New York for Liberia Friday, carrying sixty negro men, women and children who will make their future home in that African Republic. It is expected the passage will be made in thirty days.

Rev. W. F. Dickerson of New York, Rev. H. M. Turner of Georgia, and Rev. R. H. Cain of South Carolina, the newly-elected Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were ordained with imposing ceremonies in the African Methodist Episcopal Conference at St. Louis on Thursday.

Mr. Henry Winkley of Philadelphia has just sent his check for $20,000, to be added to the permanent funds of Dartmouth College, N. H. This is in addition to the sum of $5000 recently given by him to the Daniel Webster professorship.

The Northern Transit Company's steamer Maine was burned at Port Huron, Friday morning. The loss on the boat and freight is estimated at $30,000. Her hull now lies on the beach below Port Edwards. The crew and passengers were all rescued, but Captain W. H. Weaver had to jump overboard and swim ashore.

As the Attleboro', Mass., passenger train was approaching Peck street crossing, Saturday, the engine struck the carriage of George L. Draper, throwing it into the air and demolishing it. Mr. Draper was driving the horse and both were considerably bruised, but not dangerously injured.

Five hundred and sixty weavers in the Manville Mill, Providence, R. I., have been on a strike for several days, not for wages, but to compel the discharge of an overseer and a second hand. Friday being pay day, a posse of Providence police were sent for to repress disorder.

The Toronto Globe (opposition organ) says that if Congress re-establishes the duty on fish, Canada can retort by repealing the clause giving the United States the right to use her canals. It advises the British Government not to reconsider its action, and predicts tnat it will not, so long as $10,000,000 of the Geneva award has not been distributed.

There was one of the greatest runs of menhaden last week ever known this side of Long Island. A new steamer took 1,100 barrels at a single haul. Steamer Jemima Boomer made such a haul that she was obliged to cut the net and let part of the fish go. All the oil works are packed with fish and there are 9000 barrels at Tiverton, R. I., while every steamer that comes in there is loaded. The works are running night and day, but the supply exceeds the consumption.

The Northwestern Narrow Gauge Railroad has made arrangements with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, by which the latter will build 100 miles of broad-gauge road between its two main lines from Minneapolis to St. Cloud. The largest depot in the State will be constructed at Minneapolis, and two double-track bridges across the Mississippi.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have been increasing their facilities in Chicago and its suburbs to enable them to better accommodate their suburban trains. They have laid additional tracks and have virtually secured an independent line upon which suburban trains can run back and forward as often as necessary without being disturbed or delayed by the regular through trains.

Andrew Shields, a young Scotch school teacher, committed suicide by drowning himself in city dock, Halifax, Friday morning, while insane from the effects of drinking. He had recently come out from Scotland with a first-class certificate, and was to have gone to Boston in a steamer Saturday. He had friends and relatives in Massachusetts and New York. The body was recovered.

Eugenie Boulie, a French girl, employed at the Naumkeag cotton mill, Salem, Mass., was fatally injured Friday afternoon. She stooped to pick up something from the floor, and was struck by the machinery behind her right ear with such force as to fracture her skull and rupture several bloodvessels. She was taken to the hospital, where an examination was made, and the wound found to be a fatal one. She was but 13 years of age.

Two companies of militia arrived Friday night at Omaha, Neb. Governor Nance arrived with the Columbus company. Two companies of Omaha militia are on duty also at the smelting works. Two companies of U. S. troops from Fort Omaha are under arms at the Government corral a few rods from the smelting works. There is no conflict yet between the strikers and the troops, but one may occur at any moment. The authorities are determined to protect the smelting works company in putting men at work who want to do so.

Attention is being called in the West to the cruelties inflicted upon hogs and cattle by drivers and railroad employes. A favorite instrument for hurrying the beasts is a pole with a screw brad on the end. This iron is jabbed into the flank of a hog or steer, and on being withdrawn it tears out a piece of flesh. A Chicago packer says that out of 3500 hides he found 2100 punctured. A common means of rousing exhausted cattle is to twist their tails until the joints are broken. A law to punish these torturers has been passed by the Illinois Legislature.

In Ohio township, Madison county, Iowa, last week, a cow gave birth to thirty-five calves all at one time, one of them being about two-thirds the size usually attained by calves at birth, one about the size of a lamb, and the remainder of them about the size of rats and mice. They were all perfectly formed, the little ones looking as much like calves in everything except size as anything could look. The mother and entire litter were dead when found.

The Commission of the Universal Exhibition of 1878 at Paris has just ordered the striking of 6,800 commemorative medals, to be distributed among the members of the foreign commissions, the juries, and the exhibitors who did not compete for prizes. The medals are to be of bronze, and will involve an outlay of $60,000. A similar medal is to be struck for journalists, foreign as well as French, who were provided with season tickets. There still remain unclaimed by the contributors who are entitled to them seven gold medals, 101 silver medals, 526 bronze medals and 2510 honorable mentions.

A letter to the Daily New Mexican from Fort Wingate states that on the 18th a party of drunken Navajoe Indians attacked the buckboard near Bluewater, cut the mail sacks open and threatened to kill the driver. There was a large package of silver in the mail, but the Indians did not molest it. Fears are expressed that this is a premonition of an outbreak on the part of the Navajoes, encouraged by the success of Victoria's band. These Indians can't now be whipped by the small number of troops in the Territory, and if reinforced by the Navajoes 10,000 troops would hardly be able to subdue them. The present insubordinate spirit of the Navajoes is attributed to their not liking the agent, and letters have been sent to the Interior Department, signed by all the agency employes, asking his removal for the safety of their lives.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 26.

Amount of stock at market 495; Sheep and Lambs 5600; Swine 12,510; number Western Cattle 3880; Eastern Cattle 91; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 125.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 12½@5 37½; first quality $4 75@5 00; second quality $4 37½@4 62½; third quality $3 87½@4 25;—poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 00@3 75.

Brighton Hides 8@8½c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5@5½c per lb; Country Hides 7½@8c per lb; Country Tallow 4@4½c per lb. Calf Skins 12½@13c per lb; Sheared Sheep Skins 25@35c each. Wool Skins $2 00@3 00 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price	Live weight.	Average weight.
J B Cook & Co	14	4 85	"	1275
do	11	4 90	"	1300
do	10	4 95	"	1275
do	10	4 80	"	1150
C Leavitt & Son	7	4 75	"	1125
"	10	5 10	"	1262
"	11	5 10	"	1295
do	6	4 95	"	1150
do	5	4 90	"	1100
J Stetson & Co	12	5 00	"	1210
"	20	5 00	"	1229
"	22	4 90	"	1115
Fitch & Eames	20	4 85	"	1050
"	12	5 05	"	1200
"	10	5 20	"	1250
A N. Monroe	30	$4 70	L W	1211
do	66	4 85	"	1116
do	50	5 20	"	1530
do	31	5 12½	"	1411
do	55	5 00	"	1368
do	30	4 80	"	1090
do	41	4 95	"	1291
do	13	4 75	"	1299

Western Cattle continue to come in quite freely, and the quality of those brought in this week was better than those of one week ago. Prices have declined 15c@100 lbs from those obtained last week. There were but a few lots of Cattle sold for over 5½c per lb even for shipment to England, quite a large number of Cattle being bought for that trade at prices ranging from 5@5½c per lb live weight. The trade opened active, and the larger portion of Western Beef Cattle were sold out early in the day yesterday. From Maine there was a fair supply of ordinary Cows.

Working Oxen—There were but a few pairs in market and but a light call for them; a few pairs each week is all the market requires at present. We quote.

1 pair girth 7 ft, 0 in, L W 3200 lbs, $125;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 8 in, L W 2800 lbs, $115;

Milch Cows—The trade for Cows has been very moderate, ordinary Cows selling dull at low prices. We note sales of 4 Milch Cows at $35 each; 2 springers for $70; 1 Cow add Calf at 32; 2 Milch Cows at $30 each; 3 Milch Cows for $125 the lot.

Veal Calves—We quote sales of 70 Calves, average weight 125 lbs at 4c per live weight; 15 average weight 140 lbs at $6 per head; 34 average weight 125 lbs at $1 50 per head

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were owned by butchers and cost from 5½@6½c per lb for Sheep; Lambs 8½@9c per lb. There are seldom any Western Sheep offered on the market for sale.

Store Cattle—None in Market and not much call for them.

Swine—Store pigs, wholesale at 6@7c; Fat hogs—prices have declined; we quote them at 5½@5¾c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, May 25.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 1917 head; prices have declined about ½c; sales of choice at $7 25@7 25; extra $6 50@7 00; first quality at $5 50@6 25; second quality at $4 75@5 25; third quality $4 00@4 25; Store Cattle, Working Oxen per pair $100@$165; Milch Cows and Calves at $20@45; fancy Cows at $50@65; Farrow Cows at $12@25; yearlings at $7@14; two years old at $12@25; three years old at $20@38; Western fat Swine, live, at 5¼@5¾c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,697 head; sales in lots 4 00@5 50 each; extra 6@10; sheared sheep at 3½@5½c; Lambs 7@8c; Veal Calves at 3½@4½.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

APPLES—Dried 5@6, evaporated 15@18c; 50c@1 00 per bushel.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 90@2 00, Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.
BUTTER—Good butter sells for 15@18c.
CHEESE—New Factory made 11@13c.
EGGS—11@12c per dozen.
FLOUR—$7 00@9 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 63@65c; oats 45@50c.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 25 per bushel; clover 9@12c per lb; alsike 22@25c per lb; red top 75c per bushel.
HAY—$14 00@16 00.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 17@20c per box.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6¼@7c; lamb skins 40@50c; calf skins 12@14c; wool skins 1 00@3 25; deacons 25@30c; shearlings 15@20c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 00@1 90 per cask, cement $1 75.
LARD—10c.
MAPLE SYRUP—$1 00.
MEAL—Corn 60@63c; rye $1 00@1 25.
NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bushel.
PRODUCE—Potatoes 40@50c per bushel.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@10c; beef per side 6@9c; ham 9@11c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 8c; veal 6@7c; chickens 12@15c; turkeys 10@12c.
SHORTS—None in market.
WOOL—Washed 40@42c; unwashed @28 30c.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

APPLES—Green $4 00@4 25 per bbl; dried 6@6½c per lb.
BUTTER—25@26c for family; store 18@20c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $1 90@2 00; Yellow Eyes $2 10@2 20.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 13@16c.
COAL—Stove and Egg $5 50@7 50.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50@5 00; Spring X and XX $5 25@6 75; Michigan Winter X and XX $5 50@6 50; Patent spring wheat $8 25@9 25; St. Louis X and XX to best $6 25@7 25.
FISH—Large shore $4 75@5 00; Large bank, $4 00@4 25; small $2 75@3 25; pollock $1 75@2 50; haddock $1 62@1 87; herring $3 00@4 00 per bbl.; scaled 27@30c per box; mackerel per bbl.—bay No. 1 to No. 2. $6 50@8 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $5 00@20 00.
GRAIN—Corn car lots 57@57½; bag lots 60@60 per bush; oats 47@50; fine feed $26@27 per ton; shorts $27 00 per ton.
HAY—Loose $12 00@16 00 per ton; pressed $10 00@14 00; straw $8 00@10 00.
LARD—Per tierce 7⅞@8c per lb; per keg 8½@8¾c; pail 9½@10c.
PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00@7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25@2 25.
PRODUCE—Beef side 6@9c; veal 6@8c; mutton 6@8c; chickens 14@15c; turkeys 16@18; eggs 11@12; potatoes 35@50c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50@12 75; pork backs $16 25@16 50; clear $15 25@15 50; mess 13 50@14 00; hams 10@12c per lb; round hogs 6½@7c.
WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75@2 25 per cord delivered in the city.
WOOL—Unwashed 30@32c; washed 40@42c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, May 22.

APPLES—Home raised fruit selling from $2 00@3 50 per bbl.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 50@2 00 per bush; Pea $1 50@2 00.
BUTTER—14@17c per lb.
EGGS—10½@11c per doz.
GRAIN—Oats 45@50c per bush; corn 58@62c.
HAY—$10@12 per ton; pressed $12@15.
HIDES AND SKINS—Wool skins 1 00@2 50 each; hides 7½c per lb; veal skin 10@12c per lb.
POTATOES—Potatoes are plenty in market and selling from 20 to 35c per bushel.
PROVISIONS—Pork 13 00@17 00 per bbl; round hog 6½@7c per lb; fresh beef per side 5@9c; lamb 6@8c; mutton 5@6.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.

United States Sixes, 1881,		(reg.)	107
"	"	(coup.)	107
"	" New 5's,	(reg.)	103¼
"	" "	(coup.)	103¼
"	" New 4½,	(reg.)	108¾
"	" "	(coup.)	109¾
"	" New 4's	(reg.)	107⅞
"	" "	(coup.)	107⅞
"	" Pacific 6's '95		125

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, May 24.

HOGS—Receipts 30,000 head; shipments 5,000 head; large receipts depressed the market; prices 10@15c lower; mixed packing 3 75@4 10; chiefly 4 00@4 10; choice heavy 4 20@4 30; light 4 00@4 15.

CATTLE—Receipts 5,000 head; shipments 4,000 head; market dull; common to good 4 00@4 55; stockers slow at 3 00@3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,200 head; shipments 1,600 head; market weak but active; clipped at 4 00@4 25; wooled at 5 25.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 26.

FLOUR—There is a steady but moderate demand for Flour and prices unchanged; we quote at 4 25@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $4 50@5 00 for common extras; $4 75@5 25 for Wisconsin extras; and $5 25@7 per bbl for Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheats range from $5 25@5 75 for Ohio and Michigan; $5 50@6 00 for Illinois and Indiana; and $5 75@6 50 for St. Louis; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $6 50@8 25 per bbl; and patent winter wheats at $6 50@7 75 per barrel. Corn in fair demand and sales at $2 45@2 50 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $4 50@5 00 per bbl. Oat Meal in fair demand and sales at $5 25@6 75 per bbl as to quality.

GRAIN—Corn is quiet at 54@57c per bush. as to quality, for new and old. Oats are selling for No. 1 and extra white at 49@53c per bush; No 2 white at 47@47½c; No 3 white and No 2 mixed at 45@46c. In Rye small sales at 95@$1 per bush. In Shorts the sales have been at $19 00@22; Fine Feed at $19 00@22; and Middlings at $19 00@22 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is moderate and prices are steady; we quote prime at $10 50@11; mess at $12 00@12 50; and clear and extra clear at $15 00@16 per bbl. Beef has been selling at $9 50@11 for mess and extra mess; 11 50@12 00 for family. Lard is in fair demand and sells at 7⅝@8c per lb for City and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. Smoked Hams are selling at 9½@10 per lb for City and Western, and 10½@11c for fancy Western.

PRODUCE. Northern and Eastern Eggs at 11½@12c; Canada and P. E. Island at 11@11½c; and Western at 10@11½c per dozen. Pea Beans at $1 70@1 85; mediums at $1 35@1 45; Yellow Eyes at $2 10@2 25 as to quality; and Red Kidneys at $1 40@1 50 per bushel. Peas are selling at $1@1 05 for Choice Canada, and 80@85c for common; and Green Peas at $1 50@1 88 per bushel. The sale of Houlton Rose Potatoes have been at 50@55c; Maine Central Rose at 45@50c; Eastern Frolifics at 45@50c; Vermont Rose at 40@45; and Jackson, Peerless and other kinds at 30@35c per bushel. Bermuda Onions at $1 87@2 15 per crate. Green Apples are quiet at $3 50@4 per bbl., 5@7c per lb for sliced and quartered. Evaporated are in fair demand and range from 14@15c per lb for choice new, and 12@13c per lb for good.

HAY. The sales of choice Eastern and Northern have been at $19; lots not up in quality at $17@18, and ordinary grades at $15@16 per ton. Rye straw is in better supply, and prices have eased off. The sales have been at $21@25 per ton. Oat Straw continues quiet, and the sales have been small at $9@11 per ton.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 26.

The sales of washed fleeces have been 200,000 lbs. include X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 46½@49c; XX Ohio and above at 50c; and New York, Michigan and Wisconsin at 45@47c per lb. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces cannot now be quoted over 47@48c, and buyers are not disposed to pay over 45c per lb. Medium and No. 1 fleeces are scarce and nominal, with small sales of Ohio No. 1 at 55c per lb. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces the sales have been 100,000 lbs at from 28@38c per lb, including medium grades at 35@38c; 10,000 lbs new Kentucky combing at 38c; 25,000 lbs low unwashed combing at 33@36½c; 3000 lbs combing sorts at 42c; 75,000 lbs super and X pulled at 45@60c, including choice Maine super at 60c; 10,000 lbs tub washed at 55c; 50,000 lbs scoured at 57@90c; 40,000 lbs Noils at 27½@90c; and 6,000 lbs new spring California at 30c per lb.

PNEUMATIC CLOCKS are a feature of Paris. A number of them are located on the principal boulevards and streets. They are illuminated so that they serve night and day. Some taste is displayed in their design. They are also adopted to a great extent in offices and private houses as well as in the public towers, and are operated by means of tubes connecting underground or otherwise with a collection of metal reservoirs, in which is stored compressed air. Four steam pumps are employed in pumping the air into the reservoirs. At each minute the air thus collected is allowed to escape in sufficient quantity into the tubes leading to the clocks, and this advances the hands over the one-minute space on the dials. These clocks are hired at a small rental and united by a tube with one of the main ducts. No winding up by hired men is necessary, and getting out of order is next to impossible. A nice chance offers for some enterprising Yankee to introduce this system here and give us a new stock for investment.

THE startling discovery is made in England that the revenues for India are from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 short of the estimates. This deficit, or discrepancy, is attributed to the enormous and unexpected cost of the Afghan war, which the Beaconsfield Cabinet declared would easily be met out of the surplus revenues of the empire. A discovery of this state of things before the elections would have added largely to the dimensions of the Liberal victory.

BUY SPECTACLES and Silver Ware at Wight's, Augusta.

BABY PRIZES, $600.

An eminent banker's wife of——N. Y., has induced the proprietors of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, to offer $600. In prizes to the youngest child that says Hop Bitters plainly, in any language, between May 1, 1880; and July 4, 1881. This is a liberal and interesting offer, and everbody and his wife should send two cent stamp to the Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A., for circular, giving full particulars, and begin at once to teach the children to say Hop Bitters and secure the prize.

GRATITUDE LAVISHED.

Is clipped from the columns of the "Journal-Courier," New Haven, Conn., the following endorsement: "Gratitude of a character, strong, earnest and impetuous, is daily, in person and by letter, being lavished upon H. H. Warner & Co., for the introduction of, and the making so extensively known, their wonderful cure, named as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Diseases. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurous. The genuine *Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*.

IT is remarkable that the active ingredients of Fellows' Hypophosphites are alkaloids from trees which attain to very great ages, taken in connection with the fact that this preparation will increase the longevity of the human family is a somewhat singular coincidence.

AN ILL FITTING COLLAR is a mill stone on the neck, a vexation avoided by purchasing only the "Live Oak Collars. They are the best.

THE dyspeptic, bilious, fickle in appetite and wanting in strength take Malt Bitters.

Special Notices.

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required. 1y30

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York City. 1y24

TO HORSEMEN.

Headquarters for all articles used by horsemen; works on the horse, horse pictures, road, track and racing scenes; celebrated horses; 200 subjects. Veterinary instruments, medicines and horse goods of every description. Price list of 586 articles needed by horsemen, mailed free.
J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York. 1y38

Married.

In Alna, May 18, Alfred S. McGregor to Mrs. Caroline P. Hilton.
In Amherst, N. S., May 1, James W. Fraser of Pictou to Margaret Blois of Fort Lawrence.
In Belfast, April 21, Hiram E. Harvey to Laura F. Pray.
In Boston, May 17, Chas. M. Davis of Jefferson to Matilda Hatch of Waldoboro; May 18, Ivory P. Tash, M. D., of Corinna to Elizabeth Crooker of Stockton.
In Brunswick, May 15, Frank Crooker to Margaret Lavanjoy.
In Caribou, May 15, Samuel Sands to Georgia A. Grass of Fort Fairfield; May 16, Albert H. Heald to Priscilla Thomas.
In Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 12, A. C. McLeod to Agnes N. Ross.
In Dead River, May 13, Fred M. Viles of North New Portland to May O. Hutchins of Eustis.
In Dexter, May 12, Herbert Cyphers to Carrie Goodwin, both of St. Albans.
In Dover, May 5, Wm. E. Lewis of Parkman to Eunice P. Rand of Foxcroft.
In Eastport, May 9, Chas. W. Moholland to Harriet E. French of Black Bay, N. B.
In Ellsworth, May 17, Horace F. Lord to Dellie M. Joy.
In Farmington, May 6, Edwin P. Spear to Cynthia M. Cutler.
In Foxcroft, May 5, Chas. W. Campbell of Sangerville to Anna A. Steadman.
In Gardiner, May 14, Daniel McKown to Augusta M. Decker, both of Southport.
In Great Falls, May 4, Chas. H. Faunce to Calista A. Furbush of East Rochester.
In Greene, May 17, Frank H. Gooch of Yarmouth to Letitia F. Curtis of Leeds.
In Hallowell, May 8, C. O. Edgecomb to Mrs. E. L. Connor; May 11, Herbert G. Gulliver to Eldora E. Campbell.
In Harrington, May 9, Chas. I. Nash to Laura A. Ray.
In Indian River, May 8, T. J. Colbeth to Emma L. Clark; May 9, Herbert E. Holmes to Maria J. Cates, all of Machiasport.
In Jericho, Vt., May 12, by Rev. H. C. Estes, D. D. of Paris, Rev. David F. Estes of Vergennes, Vt., son of the officiating clergyman, to Lydia Effie, daughter of T. C. Galusha, Esq., of Jericho.
In Lebanon, May 1, Rev. Frank J. Jones to Hattie N. Hanscom.
In Lewiston, May 15, Joseph K. Hodgkins to Nellie M. Keene.
In Litchfield, May 4, Henry W. Dustin to Melinda E. Holman.
In Machias, May 13, Ephraim Watts to Mrs. Harriet Tabbuts, both of Jonesboro.
In Milltown, May 2, Horace A. Hanscom to Lizzie E. Knox.
In Monson, April 3, Leroy T. Robbins to Carrie M. Howard, both of Guilford; May 1, Joseph W. Farwell of Lancaster, Mass., to Helen E. Packard.
In Moscow, May 8, Davis C. Pierce to Delora D. McDaniels, both of Bingham.
In New Portland, May 18, Samuel Kilkany to Mary A. Cole of New Vineyard.
In North Conway, N. H., May 6, Benj. Consens of Lemington Sadie Witham of Denmark.
In North Leeds, May 10, Lot Howard to Ella T. Millett.
In North Sedgwick, May 8, Pearl S. Parker to Fannie H. Maddocks, both of Bluehill.
In Penobscot, May 2, Herbert M. Leach to Lilian B. Leach.
In Phillips, May 2, Alanson G. Rich to Florence P. Kempton.
In Rockland, May 15, Ernest Jones of Gloucester, Mass., to Jennie E. Tyler of Vinalhaven; April 28, John Sullivan to Celia J. Thornton of Thomaston; May 14, Rockland Walter to Addie Davis, both of Warren.
In San Francisco, Cal., March 31, Wm. M. Fletcher, formerly of P. E. I., to Edith Dorety.
In Searsport, May 15, Albert A. Shute to Celia F. Cousens, both of Sandy Point.
In South Auburn, May 15, Joseph D. Kilpatrick to Evelyn M. Woodbury.
In Summerside, P. E. I., May 10, John Fisher to Henrietta C. Robson.
In Searsmont, March 7, Abbie C. George to John F. Richards; May 8, Eliza E. Burgess to Andrew C. Butler.
In Thorndike, May 5, Albert Palmer of Knox, to Mildred G. Stevens of Unity.
In Unity, May 3, E. A. Fuller to Mrs. Addie Libby, both of Freedom.
In Union, May 1, Geo. W. Fuller of Hope to Mary E. Pease of Appleton.
In Wakefield, April 21, Chas. C. Brackett to Lizzie Furlong, both of Acton.
In White Rock, May 15, Geo. L. Trickey to Mrs. Susan G. Plummer, both of Gorham.
In Whiting, May 13, J. S. Stevens of Omaha, Neb., to Ella M. Peavey.

Died.

In this city, May 10, Mrs. Delia Ayers, aged 78 years.
In Acton, May 3, Mrs. Marion Gerrish.
In Addison, May 14, Mrs. Ann Wass, aged 76 years.
In Albany, April 20, Freddie R. Kimball, aged 2 years.
In Amherst Point, N. S., May 14, Frederic Glennie, aged 54 years.
In Bangor, May 15, Walter Dennis, aged 62 years; May 16, Albion B. Marshall, aged 31 years; Morrill Bartlett, aged 71 years; May 21, Mrs. Abbie E. Nickerson.
In Bath, May 18, Thomas, aged 3 years; May 19, James, aged 1½ years—children of Thomas Barrett; May 15, Lottie Atkins, aged 3 years.
In Barnard, May 5, Abbie A. Damon, aged 18 years; May 10, Mrs. Eunice Glover, aged 75 years.
In Belfast, May 9, Ruby J. Wilson, aged 8 years; April 16, Georgia E. Mahoney, aged 1½ years.
In Berwick, April 30, Ida B. Chick, aged 17¾ years.
In Biddeford, May 18, Albert H. Wilson, aged 2 years; May 7, Joseph Young, aged 66 years.
In Boston, May 8, Eugene A. Brainard, formerly of Manchester, aged 29 years.
In Bridgton, May 14, Mrs. Ruth C. Chaplin of Naples, aged 71½ years; May 19, Mrs. Isabella Frost, aged 81⅔ years.
In Brunswick, May 7, Freddie A. Cripps, aged 11 months; May 10, Curtis Merryman, aged 8 years.
In Calais, May 4, James Pardue, aged 44 years.
In Camden, May 5, Lizzie Thomas, aged 21 years.
In Cape Elizabeth, May 17, Mrs. Eliza J. York, aged 43 years.
In Carlisle, Mass., Mass., Abbie M. Hodgkins, formerly of Sullivan, aged 26 years.
In Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. Dan'l Moreside, aged 65 years.
In Chelsea, Mass., May 12, Mrs. Alice H. Magune, formerly of Rockport.
In China, April 27, Orrin Rowe, aged 40 years.
In Clifton, May 9, Thomas Parks, aged 59½ years.
In Corinna, May 15, Henry T. Atkins, aged 42¼ years.
In Delavan, Minn., April 26, Mrs. Elmira Coombs, formerly of Vinalhaven, aged 46½ years.
In DeSable, P. E. I., May 9, Donald McKay, aged 9½ years.
In Dover, May 16, Mrs. Harriet Burrill, aged 64¾ years.
In Durham, May 17, Mabel Osgood, aged 10¼ years.
In East Machias, May 13, Walter M. Foster, aged 25 years.
In Eastport, April 10, Elisha Pike, aged 88 years; May 16, Mrs. Hannah McGee, aged 63 years.
In Farmington, May 10, Alice A. Pierce, aged 4½ years.
In Fifteen Point, P. E. I., April 2, Margaret McLure, aged 10 years.
In Garland, May 29, Elijah Crane, aged 74 years.
In Hallowell, May 14, Mrs. Benj. Hodges, aged 85 years; May 17, Mrs. E. F. Varney, aged 22 years.
In Hancock, May 15, Henry C. Moore, aged 71¾ years.
In Harrington, May 12, Emma Coffin, aged 26 years.
In Hermon, May 6, Thurston Pickard, aged 73 years.
In Hope, May 6, Martha Cole, aged 76⅔ years.
In Houlton, May 13, Charles P. Churchill, aged 9 years; May 15, Wm. Ferguson, aged 55 years.
In Islesboro, May 5, Mrs. Susy Adams, aged 28 years.
In Kennebunkport, 1, Julia Foss, aged 47 years.
In Lawrence, Mass., May 11, Katie W. Alford of South Hope, aged 19 years.
In Lebanon, May 4, Chas. Farnham, aged 70 years.
In Lewiston, May 14, Mary A. West, formerly of Greene, aged 64 years; May 20, Stacy R. Stuart, aged 54 years; May 21, Mrs. Betsey Sanborn of Webster, aged aged 80¼ years.
In Little River, P. E. I., May 4, Jos. H. Dingwell, aged 39 years.
In Madison Centre, May 15, Sadie Knight, aged 6 years.
In Marshfield, May 15, Harrison Crocker, aged 71½ years.
In Marysville, Col., Robert C. Pierce, formerly of Abbott, aged 24 years.
In Milo, May 9, Chas H. Hanscom, aged 31 years.
In Murray Harbor Road, P. E. I., April 8, Donald McRae, aged 75 years.
In Newcastle, May 13, Hannah Dodge, aged 84¼ years.
In Forth Haven, May 4, Jabez Leadbetter, aged 94 years.
In Oceanville, Deer Isle, May 2, Wm. W. Small, aged 39 years.
In Orwell, P. E. I., May 3, Joseph McDonald, aged 12 years.
In Palermo, April 30, Mrs. Elmira Perkins, aged 74⅔ years.
In Palmyra, May 14, John Phelps, aged 76⅔ years.
In Peak's Island, Mrs. Mary A. Brackett, aged 76½ years; Lizzie D. Brackett, aged 23½ years.
In Perry, May, John Cox, aged 64¾ years.
In Portland, May 14, Milla J. Thomas; April 15, James Clary, aged 38¾ years; May 21, Capt. Richard Crockett, aged 8½ years; May 19, Elbridge A. Prince, aged 8 years; May 20, Walter K. Prince; Joseph W. Green, aged 36 years.
In Rockland, May 12, Capt. Nathaniel Nichols, aged 75 years; Judson E., aged 8 years; May 19, John F., aged 5½ years—children of Benj. F. Knowles.
In Rockport, May 14, Fred A. Norwood, aged 40 years.
In Saco, May 16, Mrs. Eliza Motley, aged 72 years; May 17, Mrs. Mary Segan, aged 78½ years.
In San Francisco, Cal., May 1, John H. Toothaker, formerly of Brunswick, aged 54 years.
In Scarboro, Eliza A. Snow, aged 40½ years.
In Sebec, May 9, Walter A. Greene, aged 10 years.
In Skowhegan, May 3, Bertha M., aged 11 years; May 5, Bessie M., aged 7¾ years—children of Hiram Spaulding; May 12, Abbie E. Smith, aged 24 years; May 13, Mrs. Abbie S. Monroe.
In South Bristol, May 13, Mrs. Lois Otis, aged 73¼ years.
In South Poland, May 15, Mrs. Almira G. Dyer, aged 39 years.
In South Thomaston, April 29, Mrs. Abbie T. Coombs.
In South Waterford, May 15, Luther Houghton, aged 71½ years.
In Swanville, April 20, Mrs. Hannah R. Kane, aged 63¾ years.
In Swan's Island, May 8, Alva Holbrook, aged 8½ years.
In Thomaston, May 12, Alex. McCallum, aged 80 years; May 17, Mrs. Maria F. Cook, aged 53 years.
In Union, April 27, Asa Watson, aged 77 years.
In Vinalhaven, May 12, Julia A. Gray, aged 21 years; May 13, Jon E. Julian, aged 1 year.
In Waldoboro, May 15, George D. Smouse, aged 81 years; May 11, Mrs. Mary L. Leizer, aged 29½ years.

1880 SEASON OF 1880

Dexter Fearnaught

Will make the season of 1880 at Dexter and Garland under the care of GEO. W. FALL, as follows:

Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at the Dexter House Stables in Dexter. The rest of the time at the stable of Geo. W. Fall, in Garland.

This high-bred trotting Stallion has plenty of bone and an immense muscular development, with a style and finish that cannot be surpassed, which, with his bold and perfect action, renders him eminently fitted to be the sire of trotting and gentlemen's driving horses, that are in so much demand at the present. He possesses the power to put his own impress upon his colts, and they are uniformly good.

TERMS, REASONABLE

For extended pedigree, see cards.

GEO. HAMILTON.

Dexter, May 20, 1880. 7t27

USE U. S. GOLD BITTERS.

BERRY Crates & Baskets. Best—Cheapest made. Free Circular. N. D. BATTERSON, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. GOLD BITTERS CURE.

C. H. NASON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING,

Will continue the business at the spacious double store

135 & 139 Water St., Augusta, Me.

Recently occupied by the late firm of

Huntington, Nason & Co.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found one of the choicest stocks of

Suitings and Overcoatings,

For Spring and Summer wear to be found in the State.

All Work is under the Supervision of a First-class Boston Cutter.

WOOLENS BY THE YARD AT LOW PRICES.

Cutting free when we sell the cloth.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Large stock of clothing of our own manufacture for

MEN AND BOYS.

All work warranted. No ripping of seams or coming off of buttons.
Any alteration in a ready made garment necessary for a perfect fit will be made in our custom workshop at our expense.

Samples of goods, price lists and our rules for self measurement sent free on application.

FURNISHING GOODS.

This department is well stocked with the latest styles of fine goods from Boston and New York markets.
We desire to call attention this week to a very fine line of choice styles in

Neck Wear, Hosiery, Fine Suspenders, Linen Collars and Cuffs.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Strictly one Price.

CHAS. H. NASON,
135 & 139 Water St., Augusta, Me.,
Nearly opp. the Cony House.
23tf

IN THE
INSPECTOR'S REPORT
—OF—
FERTILIZERS

Just Issued for 1880,

BOWKER'S
Hill and Drill Phosphate

Has the Highest valuation out of 15 reported, being from $3 to $10 per ton higher in value than nearly all the others selling at the same price. If you want something to force your crops along, buy this Phosphate to use alone, or in connection with manure.

Stockbridge Manure for Corn.

Now is the time to order Corn Manure. Corn is worth from 55 to 65 cents per bushel. This may be used where it is difficult to cart manure, and is a complete fertilizer, which, unlike a superphosphate, can be used alone and carry the crop through to the end of the season. Address

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.,
43 Chatham St., Boston, 3 Park Place, New York.
4t27

INDIGESTION,
Loss of Appetite,
CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE
—AND ALL—
Diseases of the Stomach and Liver,

May be cured at once by using

Kalloch's Aromatic Elixer.

FOR SALE AT

KALLOCH'S DRUG STORE,
AUGUSTA, - - - MAINE.
22

For Sunday Schools!
FOR TEMPERANCE.
THE BEST NEW BOOKS.

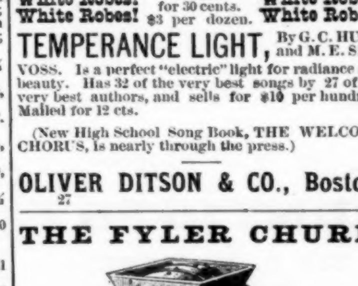
TEMPERANCE JEWELS, by J. H. TENNEY and Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, has every qualification to be a Standard Temperance Song Book. Choice hymns and songs, and music in excellent taste, are found throughout. There are nearly a hundred songs. Specimen copies mailed for 35 cts. $3.60 per dozen.
(The older and larger book, HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK, (40 cts.) retains its great popularity.

White Robes!	The purest,	White Robes!
White Robes!	sweetest and	White Robes!
White Robes!	best of	White Robes!
White Robes!	Sunday School	White Robes!
White Robes!	Song Books. Mailed	White Robes!
White Robes!	for 30 cents. $3 per dozen.	White Robes!

TEMPERANCE LIGHT, By G. C. HUGG and M. E. SERVOSS. Is a perfect "electric" light for radiance and beauty. Has 32 of the very best songs by 27 of the very best authors, and sells for $10 per hundred. Mailed for 12 cts.
(New High School Song Book, THE WELCOME CHORUS, is nearly through the press.)

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
27

THE FYLER CHURN.



The Best Crank Churn in the Market.

Over 65,000 now in use. The best Vermont and New York Dairymen use it. Simple in construction, easily cleaned. Will make more butter of fine quality than any other crank churn. Cheap in price, yet thoroughly and handsomely made. Send for sample churn, or write for prices and circulars. Local agents wanted and dealers supplied. Address or apply to GEO. BLANCHARD & BRO., General Agents for Maine, Agricultural and Dairy Supply Depot, 11 Silver St., Portland, Me. 3t27

Potato Bugs!

The only sure death to the Potato Bugs is

PURE PARIS GREEN.

For sale by BURGESS, FOBES & CO., 4t27 80 Commercial St., Portland.

BY MAIL.

Special attention given to letter orders for medicines and druggists' sundries by PARTRIDGE BROS., Augusta.

MALT
UNFERMENTED
MALT BITTERS
TRADE MARK
Malt Bitters Company
MALT AND HOPS
BITTERS

DYSPEPSIA.—Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of civilized life. It lies at the bottom of one half our misery. It is the rock upon which many of our business ventures have split. It clouds the mind, weakens the body, and preys upon the vitality. There is no peace, no joy anywere, because no digestion. Where shall we find relief from this morbid, melancholy misery? MALT BITTERS! At once a medicine and a food, this wonderful nutrient and invigorant builds up enfeebled digestion, regulates the flow of the gastric juices, dissolves and assimilates every article of diet, and cures Headache, Dizziness, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, and a thousand other morbid forms assumed by Dyspepsia.
MALT BITTERS are prepared *without fermentation* from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and warranted superior to all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors.
Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and enclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.
MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists.

SHAKERS'
SARSAPARILLA

A Wonderful Medicine for Impurities of the Blood.

Shaker's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood of scrofula and all other impurities, excites the appetite, regulates the stomach and bowels, and increases the flesh. It prevents weakness and degeneration of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs. It is a mother's remedy, regulating and strengthening the maternal functions. It purifies the female system of ulcerative weaknesses and debilitating humors, and expels the first symptons of hereditary humors in children and youth. It is truly wonderful in nervous and general debility, emaciation and dropsy, invigorating and strengthening both the mental and physical forces.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries concerning the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by the Society of Shakers in Canterbury, N. H., I would say that I have been familiar with the prescription, and have always recommended it from my personal knowledge of those concerned in its preparation, which to me is proof that it is just what it purports to be.
DIX CROSBY, M. D.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 19, 1880.
N. A. BRIGGS, Esq., Dear Sir: I have sold "Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla" for the past twenty-five years, and consider it to be the most reliable preparation of sarsaparilla syrup in the market. My opinion is based partly upon the reputation of the manufacturers, and partly upon testimony of those of my customers who have used it.
Yours very truly, CHARLES CLARKE, Druggist.

This truly great medical compound, invented by Dr. Thomas Corbett, a member of our Society, was the first as well as it is the best of all remedies called Sarsaparilla, none of which bear any comparison to it in the variety, quality and quantity of its ingredients. Druggists warrant as genuine every bottle bearing the signature of Thos. Corbett.
Inquire for Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla.
In behalf of the Society,
NICHOLAS A. BRIGGS, JOSEPH WOODS, } Trustees.
SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H., Jan. 1, 1880.

R. H. THOMPSON,
Merchant Tailor,
Allen's Block, Water St., Augusta, Me.

Mr Thompson is now prepared to show patrons as fine an assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods as were ever offered for sale in Maine.

MR. B. W. CROSBY,

late with C. F. Allen, West St., Boston, has been secured as Custom Cutter.
Unusual pains will be used in cutting, making and trimming suits.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
Allen's Block, - - Augusta.
13t24

Will You Have the M BRACE?
A DEATH BLOW TO
Rubber Suspenders

Easier and more serviceable. Price 35, 50 and 60 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Measure—From right front button, over the right shoulder to the back left button.

C. H. NASON,
135 & 139 Water St.,
AUGUSTA, - - ME.
4t25

THE DURHAM BULL
DUKE OF OXFORD!
—GOT BY—

Duke of Airdrie.
DAM, LADY OXFORD.

Duke of Airdrie is from the best milking strain in England. He commanded seventy-five dollars for service and was sold for three thousand dollars.
Duke of Oxford is one of the best bulls in the country, and probably the best in the State.
In order to introduce this splendid blood into the farmers' herds, the charge for service is put very low—$2.00 HORACE R. STURGIS,
3m21 Riverside, Maine.

The Promising Three-year-old Stallion
SPORTSMAN,
Winner of 1st Premium, Maine State Fair 1879, the only time shown.

Will make the season at the subscriber's farm at East Baldwin, at $25 to insure. This colt stands 15½ hands high and weighs about 1,050 pounds, and will make a very large horse. He is a beautiful mahogany bay, and has a wonderful gait. Sire—Thomas Jefferson, 2.23; Dam, Annie Bailey, 2.38, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Full pedigree upon application. Mares from a distance kept at reasonable rates at owner's risk.

C. P. MATTOCKS.
3m27

BUY THE
LIVE OAK COLLAR!
Deering, Milliken & Co.,
SELLING AGENTS,
PORTLAND, - - - MAINE.
4t27

CHAMPION
HORSE HOE.

Call for Merrill's New Champion Hoe and Cultivator. For price and quality can't be beaten. Only $8.50. Contains seven teeth and good wheel. Manufactured by F. C. MERRILL,
2t27 South Paris, Maine.

CARD.

C. P. Mattocks, Portland,

Jerseys, Berkshires, Cotswolds, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Light Brahma eggs for hatching. Send stamp for catalogue. 3m27

WORLD FAMOUS WOMEN. Types of Female Heroism, Beauty, and Influence, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. Magnificently embellished with Full-page Steel Plate Engravings. Agents Wanted. Paying Employment for Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and others in every county. $50 to $75 per month. Send for circulars and terms.
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1000 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4t27

THE FARMERS

Who raise potatoes, get pure Paris Green or London Purple at

PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HOW to Make a Pound of Fine Butter of a Pint of New Milk. This great secret sent to any address on receipt of $1.00. Address S. ANDERSON, Clairemont Farm, Villa Nova, Penn. 4t27

17-STOP ORGANS

Sub-bass and Octave Coupler, boxed and shipped only $97.75. New Pianos $195 to $1,000. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-summer offer, illustrated, free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 1y46

Constellation.

Bay Horse, foaled 1874. Bred by Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. Owned by Wm. S. Tilton, Togus, Me.
Sired by Almont. First dam by Starlight; second dam by Mambrino Chief; third dam by Gano; fourth dam by Potomac, son of Imp. Diomed; fifth dam by son of Imp. Baronet; sixth dam by Imp. Buzzard.
Almont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Pilot Jr.
Starlight by Blood's Black Hawk. Dam by Downing's Bay Messenger.
Mambrino Chief by Mam. Paymaster.
Gano by American Eclipse. Dam Betsey Richards by Sir Archy.
Alexander's Abdallah by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Blood's Black Hawk by Vermont Blk. Hawk.
Downing's Bay Messenger by Harpinus. Dam Messenger and Rockingham blood.
Harpinus by Hambletonian by Imp. Messenger.
Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino by Imp. Messenger.
American Eclipse by Duroc by Imp. Diomed. Dam Miller's Damsel by Imp. Messenger.
Rysdyk's Hambletonian by Abdallah. First dam by Imp. Bellfounder; second dam by Hambletonian by Imp. Messenger; third dam by Imp. Messenger.
Abdallah by Mambrino by Imp. Messenger. Dam Amazonia by a son of Imp. Messenger.

CONSTELLATION,

Is 15¾ hands high, and he weighs 1,150 pounds. He has a fine head and neck, broad loin, very heavy and muscular quarters, powerful limbs and great depth of body. His action is smooth and even. Owing to his youth and heavy stud service, he has not been trained, but shows a thirty-gait in his exercise; that he has speed and transmits it, his progeny show with uniformity. As to his breeding, little need be added to his pedigree. It has been demonstrated that Rysdyk's Hambletonian was the best trotting sire that ever lived; that Alexander's Abdallah was his best son; and that Almont was Abdallah's best son. It is believed by the undersigned that Almont has no better son than CONSTELLATION.
He will make the season of 1880 at Togus Farm, Maine, at $50 to insure.
$100 in premiums will be paid to his best three foals of 1881, namely: $50 to first, $30 to second, $20 to third; to be judged at the State Fair of 1881, by a Committee to be appointed by the Trustees of the State Agricultural Society; the owner of Constellation not competing.

WM. S. TILTON.
23tf

Black Pilot!
RECORD 2.30.

Winner of Champion Stallion Race at New England Fair 1877.

PEDIGREE:

Bred on Woodburn Farm, Woodford County, Ky., foaled May 8, 1868, gotten by Roscoe, he by Pilot, Jr., out of Native American's Dam, 1st dam by Eugene, by Swigert's Lexington, he by Lexington out of the famous race mare Ann Innis, by American Eclipse (76,) 2d dam by Brawner's Eclipse, he by American Eclipse. 3d dam (sister to Streshly) by Modoc (1539,) he by American Eclipse. Roscoe trotted at three years old over a three quarter mile track a full mile in 2.36¾, as a four year old, over same track, in 2.30 a full mile. The number above refers to Wallace's Stud Book.
Black Pilot will make the season of 1880 at my farm on the Rangeway Road, one mile from Gardiner.
Terms for the season, $25.00. Cash or satisfactory note at time of service. A mare to be entitled to his use whenever in the stud, until she proves in foal. Gentlemen are cordially invited to call and see my stock.

CHARLES GIFFORD.

Gardiner, May 14, 1880. 10t26

MAINE JEFFERSON

By BRETE HARTE, he by THOS. JEFFERSON, will be kept for public service during the season of 1880, in charge of

L. L. FARRAR,
Mechanic Falls, Maine.

MAINE JEFFERSON has been awarded first premium by the New England Agricultural Society, as a two-year-old and three-year-old, and the first premium by the Maine State Agricultural Society, as a two-year-old, three-year-old and four-year-old, and was winner of race for four-year-olds at State Fair, 1879. Send for circular of this elegant horse, containing pedigree, cut, description and terms of service. 24tf

Morrill and Hambletonian Stallion
"ONWARD"
Will Make the Season 1880, at My Stable.

Pedigree—Sire, Otis' Morrill, he by Winthrop Morrill, dam, Gretchen by Gideon, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. (Gretchen's dam, by Harris' Hambletonian.) Fifteen and three-quarters hands, weighs 1080 lbs., Bay with black points. For style and gait second to none. Reference, his stock. His Sire and Dam were sound and kind. Terms, $10 to Warrant if paid within one year; if not, $12. Also Grandson of the famous old mare "Pocahontas," will serve ten mares.
China, May 1, 1880. 8t26 C. H. NELSON.

COL. KLING.

This Horse will make the Season of 1880 as follows: Tuesdays at Smithfield, Saturday at Belgrade Depot. Thursdays are reserved to go to different parts of the county, and the remainder of the time at my stable, at Belgrade Mills. Pedigree: Sire, T. S. Lang's Gen. Knox; dam, the Charles Paine mare, she by Capt. Allen's horse of Norridgewock, dam Morgan Messenger, her dam by Old Witherell, grandam by Durock. Terms, $10 to warrant.
5t26 J. M. CHANDLER.

Norton's Hambletonian,

Will be kept this season at the stable of the subscribers. Terms low.

H. P. & H. COUSINS, Waterville, Me.
April 10, 1880. 3m20

KNOX STALLION FOR SALE.

Sultan Knox. Bay stallion with black points; stands 15 2, and weighs about 1000 lbs. Sired by Black Sultan, by Gen. Knox; dam by Imported Tiger. Has not been handled but will guarantee to show the purchaser a 2.40 gait with ease. Is capable, with handling, of making a 2.30 horse. The above horse if not sold will make the season of 1880 at the stable of the subscriber in South Newcastle. For further information address J. A. DUNTON, South Newcastle, Maine. 4t25

Shaw's Knox.

Will stand at my stable on Willow Street, east side. This stallion is the best trotting horse in Maine, also the best stock horse. Weight eleven hundred and fifty pounds (1150.) Stands sixteen and one-half hands high. Terms made known at time of service. Owners of mares at their own risk at time of service. This stallion can show faster colts than any other stallion in Maine. JOHN SHAW.
Augusta, May 10, 1880. 7t25

Trotting Stock

THE undersigned has for sale a few young colts and fillies by Constellation, out of well bred mares. 3tf

WM. S. TILTON, Togus.

WANTED!
Experienced Pants Makers
To Make Sale Work at Home.
CHARLES H. NASON,
185 & 139 Water Street, Augusta, Maine.
3t24

BARGAINS IN
Well Made Stylish Clothing
—AT—
E. E. Davis' New Clothing Store,
UNDER CONY HOUSE, AUGUSTA.
8t24

DENTIST.

E. J. ROBERTS, D. D. S.
Water Street, Augusta.
1y14

We Send by Mail

For 25 cents, a concentrated powder for making a Hair Restorer, Tonic and Dressing, superior to any of the advertised preparations, and more than double the quantity.

PARTRIDGE BROS., Chemists,
AUGUSTA, ME.

THE DOUBLE PUZZLE

Of Crack Brain and Thirty-four. Will send to any address on receipt of 15 cents.
J. PIPER & SON,
3m18 130 Water St., Augusta, Me.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that my son, John A. Titus, is free to do business for himself I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any of his bills after this date. CYRUS K. TITUS.
Monmouth, April 22, 1880.
Atts. A. Beal. 3t25*

Children's Carriages,

Carts, Wheelbarrows, Doll Carriages, and Velocipedes. A good assortment at PIPER'S VARIETY STORE, 130 Water St., Augusta, Me. 3m18

$100 A MONTH TO CANVASS and take orders for Howe's Patent Adjustable Sliding Window Screens. Best selling goods ever offered to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address ORRIN P. HOWE & CO.,
4t24* Augusta, Maine.

U. S. GOLD BITTERS!

Sure cure for Dyspepsia at PATRIDGE'S DRUG STORE.

50 Chromo, Snowflake and Lace Cards with name 10c. 40 all chromos, 10c. Star Printing Co., Northford, Ct. 6m25

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me. 1y25

1880. 1880.
STALLIONS
AT
Trout Brook Stables, Detroit, Maine.
AND
CREAM BROOK FARM, formerly RICE FARM, STETSON, MAINE.

GEN. WITHERS,
At Trout Brook Stables. $50 to Insure.
MAINE CADMUS,
Trout Brook Stables. $20 to Insure.
Season or Single Service at Less Rates.
ALSO
ROYAL TANNER, AT $10 TO INSURE,
PERCHERON NAPOLEON, AT $10 TO INSURE.

These two Stallions will be at Cream Brook Farm in Stetson, every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from May 16th to August 1st, next, and at Trout Brook Stables, in Detroit the remainder of each week.
Call and see them and their Stock.

I HAVE THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS,

Standing for Service this Season, at Farm of David Trafton, in Newport, at Farm of James Goodwin in Detroit, and Cream Brook Farm, Stetson.

TERMS, ONE DOLLAR.

Send for my Catalogue of Stallions and see what breeds the Horses that sell.

Detroit, May 1, 1880. 8t26 G. J. SHAW.

THE FERGUSON BUREAU CREAMERY.

Surpasses all others in quantity and quality of butter made. It secures matured and ripened cream, which makes butter of the best texture, flavor, and of unequaled keeping quality. It excludes flies, dust and odors; is constantly at the correct temperature (58° to 65°); has room for the cream and butter, and saves three-fourths the labor. It can be used with either ice or water, and both summer and winter.
THE FERGUSON CONCUSSION CHURN is the best. It combines scientific principles with the best labor saving devices. No floats or paddles. Brings the butter in granular form, and secures the largest yield. Before buying any other Churn or Creamery or any pans, or cans, send for large illustrated circular to THE FERGUSON MF'G CO., Burlington, Vt. Reliable Agents Wanted.

D. I. C.
Is an absolute and irresistable cure for
DRUNKenness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics, and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving every one perfect and irresistable control of the sobriety of themselves or their friends.
It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.
Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your druggists, $1.75 per bottle.
Temperance societies should recommend it. It is perfectly harmless and never-failing.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Sole Agents

Hop Cough Cure destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves, produces rest, and never fails to cure.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect—ask druggists.

The Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N. Y. only, prepare these remedies, also the Hop Bitters, which are in no sense a beverage or intoxicant, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made, making more cures than all other remedies.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
1m27

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas Alfred C. Wixson, then of Augusta, Kennebec County, Maine, on the tenth day of April 1877, by his deed of that date conveyed in mortgage to Mary Ann Coolidge then of said Augusta, since of Dexter in the County of Penobscot, a certain lot of land and buildings thereon, situate in Sidney in said county, bounded as follows: On the south by the road leading from Luther Runnell's to Abraham Pinkham's; on the east by lands of Jacob Faught and James Wixson; on the north by land of James Shaw, and on the west by land of John Page. Also the barn connected with said land above described, situate on the south side of the road above mentioned, together with the yard south of the barn, being the same conveyed to Charles W. Wixson by Robert Rollins. The premises thereby conveyed being the same which were conveyed to said Alfred C. Wixson by James Wixson by deed dated Jan. 5, 1877, recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 313, page 106. And whereas, since said mortgage was given, said Mary Ann Coolidge was deceased and the undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of her estate and has accepted that trust. Now, therefore, I, Pelaski McCrillis, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, claim a foreclosure thereof.
PULASKI McCRILLIS, Executor of Estate of Mary Ann Coolidge, by LENDALL TITCOMB, his Attorney. 3t26

TINKHAM FARM in WINTHROP
FOR SALE.

By reason of approaching age and infirmity, I am desirous of disposing of my homestead farm situated in a good neighborhood, two miles from Winthrop Village, on the road leading to East Monmouth. It has an excellent set of farm buildings on it; consisting of a story and a half brick house, well finished and in good repair, 28x36 feet, with ell 45x18; three convenient barns, one of which, 40x60 feet, is nicely finished and clapboarded, and other necessary buildings, produces annually about 30 tons English, and 20 tons meadow hay, is watered by two wells and an aqueduct, has about two acres of orcharding mostly of engrafted young trees. Contains in all two hundred acres more or less, seventy of which is woodland, and good judges estimate the amount of wood and timber at twelve hundred cords, which, when delivered in market will doubtless pay the purchase money for the farm. Its capacity for stock raising is not excelled by any farm in town. For further information inquire of John May, Esq., of Winthrop Village, or myself on the premises. Payment to be made one half down, the remainder to suit the convenience of the purchaser. 17tf
Winthrop, March, 1880. JOHN J. TINKHAM.

Milk Farm For Sale.

This farm is situated on the Kennebec River in the town of Chelsea, one mile from the Gardiner and Pittston bridge. It contains 90 acres, divided into mowing, woodland and pasture. The house is 1½ stories high, finished throughout, (newly painted this spring;) barn 40x40 with cattle shed attached, with cellar under the whole; also wood shed and granery. Young orchard with choice variety of fruit trees, grapes, etc.; land early and excellent for wheat, corn, grass and potatoes; peas and potatoes planted this year, April 10th; pasture well watered by brooks and boiling spring; running water in the barn-yard; wintered last winter, 18 head of cattle including 14 cows and 2 horses; milk a first-class paying business; good chance to board persons engaged in the ice business, if desired; plenty of manure and leached ashes for this seasons use. Most of the grass can be mowed with a machine. Must be sold in 30 days; reasons for selling, going west. Half of purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars inquire of M. L. ROLLINS on the premises.
Chelsea, May 5, 1880. 4t24*

Farming Lands for Sale.

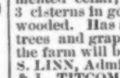
In Stacyville Pl.,	9,000	acres
" Woodville "	4,000	"
" Winn,	10,000	"
" Mattawamkeag,	3,000	"
" Carroll,	400	"
" Medway,	800	"

These are mostly good farming lands and will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Enquire of

FRANK GILMAN,

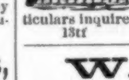
Agent for Henry Poor & Son, Winn, Penobscot County, Me. 3m18

Farm for Sale.



The farm in Windsor formerly owned by Warren Linn, deceased, is now offered for sale. It contains 125 acres, has good house with cemented cellar, 2 barns, carriage house, corn house, 3 cisterns in good repair. The wood lot is heavily wooded. Has a large orchard, grafted fruit, pear trees and grape vines. If applied for immediately the farm will be sold at a bargain. Apply to SARAH S. LINN, Administratrix on the premises, or to S. & L. TITCOMB, Augusta, Me. 3t26

FOR SALE!



One of the most desirable residences in Augusta, situated on State Street. Has a large garden back of the house. Also a three story house on Gage St. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL TITCOMB.
13tf Augusta, Me.

WANTED.

Farmers and Gardeners to patronize Home Industry by buying Field and Garden seeds put up by Lewis Atwood, Winterport, Maine. It will be my aim and object to secure the confidence and patronage of the public. Ask your grocer for Atwood's Seeds and take no other standard seeds in bulk in any quantities; also a choice line of flower seeds constantly on hand for sale at low prices.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.
12t21 LEWIS ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

Roses & Choice Plants
FOR $1.00! FREE BY MAIL.

10 choice varieties of Roses,		$1.00
20 " " " Verbenas,		$1.00
15 " " " Bedding Plants,		$1.00

Send for circular.
3m15 SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOMES in the WEST.
Excursions to Nebraska.

Leave New York the third Monday in every month. Fare at reduced rates. Fast trains and first-class accomodations gauranteed. For descriptive land circular, information about tickets &c., send address to Gen. Agent B and Mo. Riv. Railroad, Omaha, Neb., or Chas. F. Bailey, Eastern Agent, 317 Broadway, New York. 4t26

SUMMER LINES

Of choice cologne, toilet waters and soaps, perfumes, sponges, Turkish bath towels, bath mittens and toilet requisites generally, at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE.

25 Superb assortd Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, 10c. Agent's outfit 10c. SPRING & CO., Northford, Ct.

Maine Central Railroad.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Jan. 26, 1880, trains will leave Augusta:
For Portland and Boston, at 6.00 A. M., 9.58 A. M. 2.05 and 10.48 P. M.
For Rockland, 6.00 A. M. and 9.58 A. M.
For Farmington, 9.58 A. M.
For Bath, Lewiston and Portland, at 6.00 A. M., 9.58 A. M. and 2.05 P. M.
For Waterville and Skowhegan, 3.40 P. M.
For Belfast, Dexter and Bangor, 3.40 P. M. and 2.27 A. M.

GARDINER ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

AUGUSTA TO GARDINER:

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Augusta, leave,	8.40	3.15	5.30
Hallowell, leave,	8.48	3.28	5.38
Gardiner, arrive,	9.05	3.45	5.55

GARDINER TO AUGUSTA:

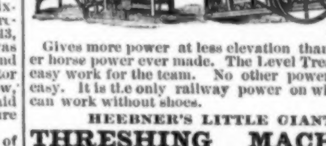
Gardiner, leave,	8.00	1.00	4.45
Hallowell, leave,	8.18	1.18	5.02
Augusta, arrive,	8.25	1.25	5.10

FREIGHT TRAINS.

For Boston, Portland and way,	10.30 A. M
For Skowhegan, Bangor and way,	1.25 P. M
Due from Boston, Portland and way,	1.05 P. M
Due from Bangor, Skowhegan and way,	10.00 A. M

PAYSON TUCKER, Sup't.
Portland, January 26, 1880. 47

HEEBNER'S
Railway Horse Power
—WITH PATENT—
Level Tread and Speed Regulator!



Gives more power at less elevation than any other horse power ever made. The Level Tread makes easy work for the team. No other power runs so easy. It is the only railway power on which oxen can work without shoes.

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT
THRESHING MACHINE

Will thresh 200 to 300 bushels of wheat or 400 to 600 bushels of oats per day. The best threshing machine in use. Iron cylinder, iron concave, steel teeth, patent duster and self-adjusting wind regulator for the fan. Made only by

HEEBNER & SONS,
Send for Catalogue. Lansdale, Penn.
6m24

OLIVER Chilled Plow.

OVER 300,000 Now in Use. 3000 —IN— New England

Warranted the BEST Plow in the World for all kinds of Land.

Will send Plow to any responsible farmer. If not a better Plow for any land than he ever had or can get, we will pay freight and take it back.
At a trial on Joseph Walker's farm in Concord, N. H., the draft on the Oliver was 800, on the common cast iron 1150, on witch grass sod.

Farming Tools of all Kinds.
WHITTEMORE BROS.,
128 & 130 So. Market St., Boston. 4t26
For sale in Augusta by GOULD, BARKER & CROSS.

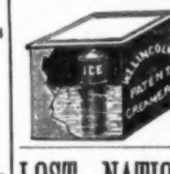
BAY STATE
Bone Superphosphate

Gives the largest return for the money invested of any Fertilizer in the market.

Your Lands will feel its Effects for Years.

Be sure and use it. Sold by
ROBINSON & CONY,
Manufacturers' Agents, Augusta, Me.
Dec. 23, 1879. 1y40

THE LINCOLN CREAMERY



Removes all the animal odors, and
Cools the Milk
more rapidly, and with less ice, than any other process.
AGENTS WANTED.
Send for circular to
WM. E. LINCOLN,
3m22 Warren, Mass.

LOST NATION SEED WHEAT,
$2.00 per Bushel.
Choice Seed Barley,
$1.00 per Bushel.
20tf HORACE R. STURGIS, Riverside, Me.

Grass Seed.

Herdsgrass, Michigan, New York, Vermont, Alsike and Mammoth Clover Seed. Lane's Improved Beet Seed, the best beet for Stock. Seed Oats and Seed Barley for sale low for cash by

ROBINSON & CONY,
22tf AUGUSTA, MAINE.

CUCUMBERS WANTED.

I would like to contract with any farmer wishing to raise cucumbers for pickles. Also to anyone intending to put them up in vinegar, would say that I can furnish either wine, cider or vinegar made expressly for that purpose. On account of the present cider law I am able to purchase cider much lower than before, and am able to furnish a superior article of vinegar (for pickling) at greatly reduced prices. Address E. D. PETTINGILL,
Pickle & Vinegar, 8 Market St., Manufacturer,
8t22 Portland, Maine

PLOWS.

I have a large stock of Plows in store that were bought before the rise in iron and propose to sell to farmers for the present at last year's prices. Be not deceived by large advertisements and fancy paint, but buy reliable goods that are known.

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport.

N. B. 10,000 feet of floor room to show goods. Come and see. 13t16

MEADOW KING MOWER.

This well known machine is offered to farmers for the season of 1880. For any information address

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.,

Manager New England branch of Gregg Iron Works. 13t16

Seed Barley!

Very nice White Barley, free from oats and foul seed. One dollar per bushel. No charge for bags. 17tf C. R. LAKIN Insane Hospital, Augusta, Me

Pure Italian Bees.

A good June swarm for $6. Those purchasing of us will get what they bargain for. Address
3t26* Mrs. C. PAINE, Harrison, Me.

The Best---U. S. GOLD BITTERS.

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, Mottoes or Roses, with name, 10c. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y. 1y8

Poetry.

[Published by Request.]

Betsey and I Are Out.

BY W. M. CARLETON.

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsey and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife
Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'ral life.

"What is the matter?" say you. I swan! it's hard to tell;
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well;
I have no other woman—she has no other man,
Only we've lived together as long as ever we can.

So I've talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me;
So we've agreed together that we can't never agree;
Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start;
Although we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart;
I had my various failings bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsey, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember whereon we disagreed,
Was something concerning heaven—a difference in our creed.
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast—we arg'ed the thing at tea—
And the more we arg'ed the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next time that I remember was when we lost a cow;
She had kicked the bucket, certain—the question was only—How?
I held my own opinion, and Betsey another had;
And when we were done a talkin' we both of us was mad.

And the next time that I remember, it started in a joke;
But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke.
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl;
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pourin' dissensions in our cup;
And so that blamed cow-critter was always a comin' up;
And so that heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got;
But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin,' and all the self-same way;
Always somethin' to arg'e, and somethin' sharp to say;
And down on us came the neighbors, a couple thousand strong,
And lent their kindest sarvice to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to speak.
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin,' the whole of the winter and fall,
If I can't live with a woman, why, then I wont at all.

And so I have talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me,
And we have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine;
And I'll put in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and livestock that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it through many a weary day,
And it's nothin' more than justice that Betsey has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home.
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsey never should want a home, if I was taken away.

There is a little hard money that's drawin' tol'rable pay;
A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day;
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause, there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such.
True and fair I married her when she was blithe and young;
And Betsey was al'ays good to me, excepting with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps;
And all of 'em was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and if ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was tidy as any I ever seen;
And I don't complain of Betsey or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarrelled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer; and I'll go home to-night,
And read the agreement to her and see if it's all right.
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know—
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur—
That when I am dead at last they shall bring me back to her;
And lay me under the maples I planted years ago,
When she and I was happy, before we quarrelled so.

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me;
And lyin' together in silence perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer
If we loved each other the better because we have quarrelled here.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE LEGEND OF THE DRAGON.

From the French.

BY MADAME E. DEPRESSENSE.

At the time when dragons guarded treasures, and when princes married shepherdesses, this valley you see at your feet, was surrounded with mountains, so high and so steep that no one had ever ascended them. I see that you look with a doubtful air upon the hills that you have before your eyes and which do not appear to you insurmountable. But all that has changed much since then; the shepherdesses are no longer beautiful, treasures are about as rare as dragons, and the inaccessible mountains have become hills with grassy slopes.

At that time the valley was inhabited by a woman and her three sons. Neither of them had ever crossed the entrance, for it was guarded by a formidable dragon, whose mouth sent forth flames against the audacious one who ventured in his neighborhood. Nothing was more beautiful than this valley, which gave its happy inhabitants every thing necessary to life. Limpid water flowed murmuring, between its banks; goats and sheep, whiter than snow, wandered during the day in the rich pastures and came at evening to bring to the dwellers of the hut their foaming milk; beautiful fruits ripened in the orchards, the golden harvest waved under the rays of the summer sun.

The mother of the three young men had never felt a desire to leave this retreat where she had passed her life, but it was not so with the sons. One day the eldest said that the horizon was narrow here, and the labors which occupied his days monotonous. Full of a secret anxiety he quitted the field where he toiled and climbed amidst numerous troubles and perils, a ridge whose summit touched the clouds in the sky. He reached it however, all perspiring, his limbs trembling under him, with fatigue, and with emotion he saw the last rays of the setting sun unfold at his feet a magical spectacle. In place of the narrow valley which the mountains overhung, was an immense plain, bordered afar off by the blue sea, that was furrowed by innumerable vessels. Palaces all sparkling with gold and crystal rose here and there, in the midst of magnificent gardens where water splashed in marble basins.

The young man was so overcome that he closed his eyes accustomed from his birth to the simple beauties of the valley. He saw that the mountain was a perpendicular side of the plain, and that to descend it was to sacrifice ones life. He retraced his steps and returned sad to his mother and brothers.

"What is the matter with you?" said his mother to him, who for the first time saw her eldest sad and silent; "you can say nothing this evening, what has happened to anger you?"

"Nothing, mother," replied Jehan; "but our valley is contracted, and it seems to me hard to remain here always."

The mother bowed her head and said, slowly;—

"Jehan, your father was born here, and here died without any desire to go away. Can you not do as he did?"

"No, mother, I cannot, for I shall have no rest when I discover the means of going out of this prison. I have seen the plain from the top of the mountain. How beautiful and how rich it is! The houses are palaces; each ray of sun is sent back by the waves of gold and blocks of crystal. Men and women are dressed as kings and queens. Their life is a continual feast. We know nothing of pleasure, we who have no other occupation than the culture of our fields and the care of our flocks; we know nothing of riches, we who possess only the fruits of our orchards and the wool and milk of our sheep."

The mother sighed on hearing this trouble for she knew well that it forboded no good to him.

For several days the conversation continued upon the same subject. The young man repeated the same words. He no longer took any pleasure in his daily labor, or in the society of his mother and brothers; he thought only of living in poverty, and he become each day more taciturn and sad. Finally one evening he declared that he wished to attempt to leave the valley.

His mother besought him to renounce this foolish plan. All was useless. Seeing that he regarded not even her tears, she suppressed them, and said to him with a voice full of sadness:

"I know that the day ought to come when the dragon will be conquered. The man who triumphs over him ought to possess a talisman and to know the magic word which destroys the enchantment. Have you the talisman, my son, and do you know the word?"

The young man did not answer, but he embraced his mother, and the next morning he found himself no longer in the vale at the rising of the sun.

The dragon was immovable at his post, but his eyes were more bloody than usual, and his mouth emitted a thick mass of flame and smoke. Since then no one has been heard to speak of Jehan.

Some time after, the second son of the widow, the one whom in the valley they called Claude the dreamer, was touched with the unaccountable evil which had possessed his brother. Like him he ascended the mountain, like him he saw at his feet the vast and brilliant plain where moved a gay and dressy throng. He saw the broad horizon, the seas without limit, and beyond its greenish waves, he seemed to catch glimpses of other lands more luminous, more beautiful still. He followed with his glances the vessels with the white sails which glided towards the unknown worlds. Then he slowly desended into the vale, and at night his mother said as before:

"What is the matter, why have you not spoken, my son?"

Then Claude said to her, in his turn, that the valley was limited, and that to live without seeing anything, and without knowing anything, was not to live, and that he also wished to cross the threshold of the valley and breathe the air of the vast plain, where nothing obstructed the horizon, where no obstacle met the eye which prevented him from seeing into the infinite.

His mother wept again and entreated, but in vain.

"Do you know more than your brother, and do you wish like him to overwhelm me with sorrow? My son, where is your talisman?"

"I have one, mother, it is the desire of knowledge. I have a powerful word, it is liberty. My brother sought only pleasure. I have a more noble aim.

But the old dame shook her head, for she knew well that he had not the magic word, which could disarm the terrible guardian of the valley.

Like the first, the second son disappeared, and soon his name was known no longer in the valley, only by his mother and young brother who conversed sad and alone, at evening by the fireside.

But the day came when the youngest son was silent and thoughtful in his turn. His mother watched him with sadness, for she knew well that he would not delay taking the way to the mountain, the way that his two brothers had taken before him. After having struggled some time against this desire which he believed to be wrong, he climbed the sharp peak where the splendors and immensities of the unknown world had smiled upon the other two and bewitched them to their ruin.

But what he saw was very different from what the others had seen. It was also the immense plain, the azure sea, the unlimited horizon; but the inhabitants of the enchanted country appeared to him disturbed and unhappy. He saw that gold and pleasure were their idols and that the most noble and the best for whom such worship did not suffice, embarked in the frail vessels, upon the ocean filled with rocks to seek something more worthy of them. He watched them a long time from his high seat, then he resolved to set out for the happy vale, to go to them to learn the secret of happiness. He returned slowly and seated himself as usual by his mother's side.

But when she raised her eyes to him she discovered all, and had no need of asking him as did his brothers, what rendered him grave and silent. She did not weep, the source of her tears were dry, but she remained standing until morning, regarding the smothered ashes of her hearth.

When day came her son had left her. She thought herself alone in the world. She remained for a long time, her head buried in her hands, but she raised it to see the place where her youngest born, her sweet and patient Hubert had disappeared, what was her astonishment in perceiving in the same place where the day before the terrible dragon had stood, a rock of an odd shape, and covered with an abundant vegetation.

She rubbed her eyes thinking that the tears had dimmed them, and believed for a long time she must be dreaming. But the longer she gazed the more distinct the stone with its set outlines appeared.

In fact, Hubert without knowing it, possessed the magic word, the talisman which had vanquished the dragon. It was neither riches nor pleasure, nor even knowledge or liberty that he had sought. It was to do good. Love in the heart and love on the lips, here was the talisman, and the magic word which nothing could resist.

Henceforth happy valley was open to all, and all could come there and learn the secret of true happiness.

Wit, Humor and Pleasantries.

—When are gloves unsalable?—When they are kept on hand.

—What is every one doing at the same time—Growing older.

—When is a clock on the stairs dangerous?—When it runs down.

—If you are too fat and would like to fall off, mount a vicious horse.

—Why is the world like a piano?—Because it is full of sharps and flats.

—When is a girl not a girl?—When she turns into a confectioner's shop.

—A small boy and a gun are harmless when apart, but they make a terrific combination.

—A boy went to his father crying, the other day, and told him that he had kicked a fly that had a splinter in its tail.

—"How greedy you are!" said one little girl to another, who had taken the best apple in the dish; "I was just going to take that!"

—Girl-waiters at the seashore are of no use. They attend only to the good-looking young men, and the homely old women wait in vain to be waited on.

—An old bachelor said he once fell in love with a young lady, but abandoned the idea of marrying her when he found that she and all her family were opposed to it.

—Two men fired at an eagle at the same time, and killed him. An Irishman observed: "They might have saved their powder and shot, for the fall would have killed him."

—An enthusiast (says Billings) is an individual who believes about four times as much as he can prove, and who can prove as much as anybody else will believe.

—It is the confession of a widower, who has been thrice married, that the first wife cures a man's romance; the second teaches him humanity; and the third makes him a philosopher.

—A subscriber wrote to a journal to make some inquiries about the next "World's Fair." The wicked editor replied that he was under the impression that the next world wouldn't have any fair.

One Woman's Mission.

Day after day I see a little unobtrusive lady in the deepest of deep mourning, bending by night as well as by day over the couch of the sick and the dying, knowing no rest, for when she sleeps it is with the weight of sickness upon her brain, shut up with groans and discontent and often made to feel by those whose judgment only reaches as far as fault-finding, that she scarcely earns her money, though she never is released from responsibility and weariness. Eighteen long weary years has she struggled with the world for bread, for herself and an only daughter she toiling to educate. Only a few short years of wedded happiness. Only a few fleeting years in an elegant home. Only a few happy years for her to be the object of a fond husband's devoted and noble love. What next? Death comes, and all of life is taken. What next? From the ashes of buried hopes, from crushed and ambitious aims, from almost childish dependence, and helpless womanhood, comes forth the calm, steady, reliable, and useful nurse, who spends her life and talent in the presence of sickness and death. Did taste, mental bias, or moral tend develop the nurse, or did the characteristics of her own home surroundings, its refining influence, the care of a sick husband, and the additional care of dependent childhood, and the subsequent deprivation of all she held sacred to herself, prove to be the father and mother of the now self-reliant and useful woman? Verily, the warp and woof of our lifes are but the strong threads of circumstance, and each turn of the distaff but lengthens out the web we are weaving. —*Exchange.*

How to Capture Reynard.

Some Secrets of Fox-Hunting.

Fox-hunting is a popular sport in the Cohocton Valley, and foxes seem to be always plenty. The most successful hunter of foxes in the region is Bill Kelsey of Avoca. When the skin of this animal commanded a high price in the market a few years ago, foxes were hunted and trapped for profit, and hundreds were shipped to market during the months the fur was valuable. Then it was that Bill Kelsey distinguished himself by daily bringing in from three to ten foxes, while other famed hunters and trappers frequently returned from the chase and trap empty-handed. Kelsey would permit no one to hunt in his company or to go with him when setting his traps. He accumulated a fair fortune by his success in getting skins. His brother hunters were extremely jealous of his success. Some of them believed he was possessed of a secret by which he charmed foxes to his traps and within reach and range of his gun.

"There's more ways than one to get the best of a fox," said Kelsey, recently. "You want to be observant of their nature, in the first place. In the second place you want to be as sly and cunning as they are. When I used to hunt foxes for profit, I don't mind saying now, I had three favorite ways of killing them. When I was a boy I was hunting a fox with a hound. During the chase the hound went lame in one of his legs. He was a blooded dog and full of game, and kept right on after the fox. But he ran slower of course. It wasn't long before I noticed a difference in that fox's running. He actually seemed to take delight in not attempting to elude the dog by cunning, but in keeping just far enough ahead to be in sight and hearing of him, as if to tantalize him. The fox of course, intended, after having his little fun with the lame dog, at last to summon his cunning to his aid and get out of his way to a place of safety. After noticing the unmistakable behavior of the fox it was easy for me to get a position where a shot at him was certain, whereas, if the dog had been able-bodied, the fox would have been twisting and turning in all sorts of ways miles away, and, at last, probably would have succeeded in getting away. I tried this lame hound another day. He started a fox, which as soon as he saw the dog was lame, adopted the same tactics as the other one had. That settled it in my mind that if a fox only felt certain of eventually getting a safe hiding-place, being chased by a hound was just as much fun for him as it was for the hunter, and he would enjoy it as long as he felt inclined to. I have hunted foxes with a hound disabled in one leg ever since, and never found one fox that wouldn't take things most tantalizingly easy with the dog, and never failed to get every fox I started, unless my gun went back on me.

"I found also that foxes were inordinately found of field-mice. There were some places where field-mice were quite plenty, but as a general thing they were scarce; so I trapped a number of them and went to breeding them. They were very prolific, and I soon had a wide extent of country well stocked with mice. I selected old fields on the edge of woods or brush lots. The foxes were not long in finding out where the mice were thickest. They generally came to feed on them just between sunset and dark, when the mice were out in force, squeaking and playing about. You could hear them squeak about the fields plainly, and I noticed that a fox would enter a field and listen for the noise. As soon as he heard a mouse squeak, he would steal up as only a fox can, and the mouse was his. Hidden behind a convenient bush, it was no trouble for me to gather in three or four foxes in the evening. Watching the foxes in the field answering the squeal of a mouse, I concluded I could improve on my plan of hunting. I made a whistle that I could blow on and exactly imitate the noise made by a field-mouse. By this I could call a fox toward me if the mice were not near me, and got a great many shots that I otherwise would not have had. And of course every time I had a shot in meant another fox added to my list. The whistle not only drew foxes to me that were in the field, but it brought them into the field, for a fox can hear a mouse's squall for a long distance.

"I used to have great sport hunting foxes in another way, peculiarly my own. My observations of the habits of foxes led to the discovery that early in the fall and winter mornings they sought wood lots where fire had been through, and where many charred stumps and trunks of trees were standing. I have seen as many as ten foxes in a group in a lot of this kind; but they generally were seen trotting leisurely along among the blackened stumps, stopping now and then to look cautiously about. I never could find out why foxes sought these places, but I never failed to find at least one in any lot I visited. I noticed another peculiarity about foxes when I studied them among those burned trees. A fox would trot along for probably ten rods, when suddenly he would give a little kick or twitch with one hind leg, stop, and invariably turn his head and look back over his shoulder. I observed this at different times in different foxes, and concluded that it was a natural characteristic of the species. I determined to make this little piece of knowledge result in adding to my list of successes in fox-hunting. Although I saw so many foxes in burned wood-lots it was seldom that I could get a shot at any of them, as they were so cautious, and to get within shooting distance of them was impossible. The shots I did get were the result of accident, a fox now and then coming toward where I was.

So I hit upon a plan that would be systematic and, I thought, successful in capturing foxes. I dressed in black clothes from head to foot; I blackened my face and hands. There was nothing about me but black. When I took my position one morning among the blackened stumps and trunks of a burned wood-lot, I looked enough like them to deceive the sharpest eye. With my gun ready I stood motionless. Presently I saw a fox trotting along in the opposite direction, and out of gun shot. I trotted after it, keeping my eyes fastened upon it. When I saw the leg twitch, I became motionless. When the fox took his look backward, I was as good a the burned tree as there was in lot. The fox saw nothing to cause him any fear, and on he went. Before he gave the warning twitch again, I was a great deal closes to him than I was before. My *ruse* was still undiscovered by him and the third time he kicked his hind leg he never looked back, for I was in easy gun-shot and saved him the trouble. My new style of hunting foxes succeeded so well, and it required such a nice eye and careful calculation, that it became my favorite sport, and afforded me a great deal of amusement.

"As to trapping foxes, a little common-sense used in a simple manner was the entire secret of my great success. It was the usual custom in setting a fox-trap to place the bait on the trap. A fox is always suspicious. When he sees a piece of meat or a dead bird, chicken, or what ever it may be lying in or near a barn-yard, or wherever the trap may be set, he does not make a dash for it at once. He feels that there is something wrong, yet his curiosity and his desire for the tempting morsel will lead him to investigate the matter. Many and many a sly old fox has conquered his appetite and his curiosity on close inspection of a bait of this kind, and placed as much distance as he could between himself and the dangerous place; but now and then one will venture to seize the bait and get caught. A fox's manner of approaching a baited trap is peculiar. He trots around in circles, begining with large ones and gradually narrowing them until he reaches he bait, upon which he keeps constantly his suspicious but greedy eye. After watching an old fox approach a trap in this way, and get near enough to seize the bait, and then seeing him turn and get away from the spot as fast as he could, I concluded that I knew a trick worth two of his. I placed my bait on the ground, and set my trap, nicely hidden from view several feet away. When the fox came and began his circling around, with his eyes constantly on the meat he coveted, the first thing he knew he stepped on the hidden trap, and he was no longer interested in the bait that tempted him. I never knew this manner of setting a fox-trap to fail in capturing the fox if one came to inspect the bait where it was set."

Does Her Own Work.

Does she? What of it? It is any disgrace? Is she any less a true woman, less worthy of respect than she who sits in silks and satins, and is vain of fingers that never labor? We listened to this sneer a fews days ago, and the tone in which it was uttured betokened a narrow, ignoble mind, better fitted for any place than a country whose institutions rest on honorable labor as one of the chief corner-stones, It evinced a false idea of the true basis of society, of true womanhood, of genuine nobility. It showed the detestable sp'rit of caste, of rank, which a certain class are trying to establish—a caste whole sole foundation is money, and is the meanest kind of rank known to civilization. Mind, manners, morals, all that enters into a good character, are of no account with these social snobs; position in their stilted ranks is bought with gold, and each additional dollar is another round in the ladder by which elevation is gained.

☞ A good example is the best sermon.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Somebody Sees.

BY EDITH J. AREY.

Tell the little boy with the roguish eyes,
Looking up now in grave surprise,
That somebody saw him the other day,
Take that chair out of grandpa's way.

Somebody heard the stealthy tread
Of the noisy boots past baby's bed;
Somebody noticed how clean and neat
Those boots came in from the muddy street.

Tell the little girl with the shining hair,
Scattering sunbeams everywhere,
She may not know, but somebody heard
How softly she spoke that gentle word

To little brother the other day,
When he got angry and wouldn't play;
And somebody noticed how clean and bright
The dishes were washed for mamma to-night.

What is it Bright Eyes? Tell you please?
Who notices little things like these?
Things so small in a world so broad,
Why, if nobody else does—God.

Baby.

BY K. M. M.

What are you looking at, baby dear,
With your wide-open serious eyes,
That were made from the depths of heaven's own blue,
Stolen away from the skies.

What do you think of this great wide world
That you gaze on with much surprise?
I should like to know if you only could tell,
You look so grave and so wise.

The professor himself who has studied for years,
Has not half so sage an air
As this baby of ours when he sits all a'one
In the lap of the great arm-chair.

And what are you talking of, all by yourself,
In those words which none of us know?
We forget so soon the language of heaven,
In this work-a-day world below.

But teach us those accents strange and sweet
That you've learned from the angels above,
For we must become like this little child,
E'er we enter God's kingdom of love.

The Catfish Woman.

She was a dredful woman; everybody said so. She made such horrid noises! On the hot, sultry summer afternoons, when people wanted to take a nap and be quiet, she would up and down the streets, screaming, "Ca-at-fish! Ca-at-fish!" because she thought it time for them to be thinking about supper.

Three-year-old Daisy Sangster had heard so much about the catfish woman that she longed to get a peep at her. What sort of queer-looking abject she might be, little Daisy could not quite make out, but she had her ideas on the subject; and they were very much in the shape of a large cat with the tail of a fish. Of course she wanted to *see* the catfish woman, but whenever she ran to the window, the woman was sure to be gone.

Meanwhile, Daisy took to calling, "Ca-at-*fiss!*" on her own account, and when people wished to be particularly quiet, she was sure to set up this cry. She would scream it through Aunt Sadie's key-hole when she was taking her afternoon nap; shout it in papa's ear when he was busy reading; and "Ca-at-*fiss!* Ca-at-*fiss!*" resounded through the house at all times and seasons.

"Now," said Aunt Sadie, a little impatiently, one day, "you better go and live with the catfish woman, if you are so naughty; we don't want you here."

"Ca-at-*fiss!*" screamed Daisy, as she ran down stairs.

The front door was open, and out she ran, screaming. "Ca-at-*fiss!*" and down the street; and the first person she met was the catfish woman herself, whom she ran against without knowing her, for she didn't look a bit as she had thought she would. But she had a tray on her head with fish in it; and when she screamed, "Ca-at-fish!" Daisy was sure she had found her.

"Where's the cat?" she asked.

The woman, who looked very nice and pleasant, laughed.

"Well, little one do they want some fish at your house? Where do you live?"

"Don't know," replied Daisy, very indifferently; "round the corner, I dess; I'm goin' home wis you."

"Oh dear me! no," said the catfish woman, in dismay; "it wouldn't be nice at all to go home with me; I've got some hungry little children there now."

"But I aint hungry," persisted Daisy. "Yes, take me home, and I'll give you someting pitty."

Daisy was in the habit of telling papa, mamma and auntie, that if they would do as she wished, she would give them "something pitty;" but when it came to the point, she could never produce anything but a kiss.

The catfish woman turned around a corner, as Daisy guessed that she lived there, but it happened to be the wrong one; and they wandered on for several squares, getting farther and farther away from the right spot.

It was very warm, and the woman had a sick baby at home, and she was afraid that the child who had come to her in this strange way would be sick, too; so, after selling a few fish to some people on the way, she took her home to rest.

But such a poor little room as Daisy found herself in! There was scarcely any furniture; but two hungry-looking little children cried for milk when their mother came, The baby didn't cry because it was too weak; and it looked so white and still, that Daisy was quite afraid of it.

And this was the dredful catfish woman that every one was scolding about! The poor thing earned her living in a very hard way, for she was very hoarse with screaming. She cried a little now, over the children, for it had been a good day, and there was no milk; and then she felt frightened to think that little Daisy was lost, and she undressed her to see if there was any mark on her clothes.

Yes, "Daisy Sangster" was marked plainly; and the catfish woman remembered the nice-looking house she had passed so often, with Dr. Sangster's name on the outside; and she left her children again, and took her home. The little run-away was not sorry to go now that she had found out all about the catfish woman, who did not live in a delightful place at all, and was very much like other people.

Mamma was in the doorway, looking for her little girl; and Daisy told her about the poor children who hadn't any milk; and the catfish woman was brought in to get rested and cooled. A loaf of bread, a bottle of milk, and ever so many things, were put in a basket for her to take home; and Mrs. Sangster thanked her over and over again for the trouble she had taken with Daisy.

Soon all the neighbors knew about the catfish woman; and they felt sorry for her, and bought fish of her just as often as they could manage to eat them. Daisy always called her *her* catfish woman.—*Companion.*

A Large Dog-House.

Lord Yarborough, who has a splendid estate in the Isle of Wight, keeps a geat number of horses and dogs,—eighty in number.

They all live in one house, or "kennel," and sleep in one bed. A good big one it must be.

Over the bed hands a bell, and if the keeper, who lives near by, hears any snarling or quarelling, or *cross words*, he just rings the bell; and down they lie, still as mice, for they know the whip will very soon follow the bell, and so they very wisely hush up their little disputes and go to sleep.

All this big family of dogs have names, and when the keeper calls the roll, they each walk out as quietly and orderly as boys and girls in school.

Think of what a lot of food is needed for their breakfast and supper. In their store-room you will see two or three quarters of *horse beef* hanging, and great bins or sacks of nice oatmeal and barley meal. For their *soup* an old horse is killed twice a week.

The oatmeal and barley meal is scalded and made into a kind of porridge; and everything about their house and cookery is perfectly nice and clean.

A Kiss for a Blow.

"I strike 'oo," cried a little boy in a sharp tone to his sister.

"I *kiss* 'oo, said his sister, stretching out her arms and putting up her rosy lips in a sweet kiss.

Tommy looked a look of wonder. Did his little ears hear right? They did, for there was a kiss on Susy's lips. A smile broke over his angry face, like sunshine on a dark cloud.

"I kiss 'oo," he then said; and the little brother and sister hugged and kissed each other right heartily. A kiss for a blow is better than tit for tat, isn't it?

Polite Johnny.

"Now, Johnny," said Mrs. Smith to her little boy, as she combed his hair to go to school for the first time, "when anybody asks your name, be sure and say Johnny Smith."

"I will," replied Johnny.

"And don't forget to say 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir,' when anybody asks you a question."

"I'll remember," said Johnny, confidently. On the way to school he met a lady.

"Good-morning, little boy," she said; "what is your name?"

"Johnny Smith, yes, sir; no sir."

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir:—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarah, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts.,
Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES
Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building,
Boston, Mass.

Vegetine

IS THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
2t25‡

SYR: HYPOPHOS. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP: FELLOWS.

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other it is capable of effecting the following results.

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect, caused by grief, weary, overtax or Irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per bottle; six for $7.50.

Sold by all Druggists.

For sale by Partridge Bros., Augusta. 26t29‡

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts billiousness, and keeps the bowels in order, and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigoratod and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. 1y32

Allcock's Porous Plasters.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Their high degree of perfection has been secured after years of experiment. Composed of the CHOICEST Gums and Extracts. We guarantee them the BEST external remedy.

The Best Purgative & Blood Purifier.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

One or two every night, in ten days cures Costiveness and Dyspepsia.

Taken on an empty Stomach, they never nauseate or annoy.

Sold by all Druggists.
8t23*

DENTISTRY

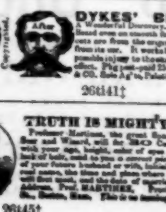
DR. C. W. DAVIS,
No. 140 Water Street, over J. F. Pierce's Book Store,
Augusta, Me.

Artificial teeth manufactured in the best manner. All work warranted satisfactory. Prices to suit the times.
1y10 C. W. DAVIS.

FOR SALE.

An Open Buggy,
Portland Style.

Used carefully one year. In perfect order.
19tf JOHN A. MITCHELL, Augusta.



REID'S CREAMERY
The simplest, best, and most convenient yet invented. Agents wanted. Send for circular to
A. H. REID,
No. 6 N. Eighteenth St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
7t24‡

Reliable

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR
26t41‡

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
26t45‡

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like *Downs' Elixir.*

Price 35c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake
BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S
ARNICA AND OIL
LINIMENT
For Man and Beast.

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25cts and 50c.
For Sale Everywhere.

1y20

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

3 WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

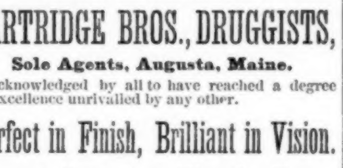
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. SAFE DIABETES CURE. SAFE BITTERS. SAFE NERVINE. SAFE PILLS. READ! SAVE THYSELF.

☞ WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

PRESERVE
Your Sight!
And Wear Perfected
HALF-MOON



—AND—
Eye-Glasses,
Manufactured at Hartford, Ct.,

PARTRIDGE BROS., DRUGGISTS,
Sole Agents, Augusta, Maine.

Acknowledged by all to have reached a degree of excellence unrivalled by any other.

Perfect in Finish, Brilliant in Vision.

Do not Scratch or Tire the Eye.

From the scientific construction of the Lenses and Frames, they assist and preserve the sight. Every pair warranted. None genuine unless stamped with Half Moon on end of each pair. 1y17

Partridge Brothers, Sole Agents, Augusta, Me.

Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES,
MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL,
Augusta, Me., May 11th, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, June 9th, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and doing all the labor required in erecting a new pavilion on the grounds of this institution, or for parts thereof, as per plans and specifications of F. H. Fassett, Architect, which may be seen at the office of the Treasurer of the hospital. Proposals should be addressed to the Trustees of Maine Insane Hospital, Augusta, Maine, and endorsed "Proposals of Pavilion." The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received.

J. H. MANLEY,
SILVESTER OAKES, } Building Committee.
J. S. CUSHING.
3t26

Carriage Repository.

I have leased the south half of the building opposite Granite Hall for a term of years, and shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of carriages, which will be sold at a small profit from manufacturers prices. Having made arrangements with some of the best makers in Massachusetts, I can furnish at short notice any particular kind of carriage not on hand.

Carriages sold on commission and liberal advances made.

Carriage and sign painting done in the best manner.

Parties having carriages or sleighs to store will find these rooms the best and safest in the city.

Connected with this establishment is one of Fairbanks' best scales, and I shall be ready to wait on the public in this capacity at all times.

3m23 B. F. MORSE.

GO TO
E. ROWSE'S,
AUGUSTA, MAINE,
For Watches, Jewelry,
PURE COIN SILVER SPOONS, AND SPECTACLES.
Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.
28tf

KALLOCH'S
Fragrant Tooth Powder,

Cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at

KALLOCH'S DRUG STORE,
22 Augusta.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

New Organs 13 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Oct's, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warnt'd 6 years, Stool & Book $98. New Pianos, Stool, Cover & Book, $143 to $255. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.
1y46

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

Read, Mark and Inwardly Digest. Something for Everybody.

PURITY OF FAMILY MEDICINES.

Among the many specifics introduced to the public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and a general weakness of the human system, within a few years, decoctions of vegetable bitters have held a considerable place. Some of these have for a time had a considerable sale, but with doubtfully good effects and much injury. Such should never be taken into the human body. Often bitters have been made highly popular for a time by being largely charged with whisky and other spirits, thus ministering to a depraved appetite. In this way the medicinal purpose for which they were avowedly offered to the public has been missed, and sale to which they attained before their true character was thoroughly known has completely fallen away. The writer in his visit to Rochester has had the pleasure of meeting with "Hop Bitters," an entirely different compound from those alluded to. It is five years since their merits were brought before the public and they have steadily increased in favor until they are, without question, the most popular and valuable medicine known. The exceeding intrinsic value of their leading components is in no way destroyed or lessened by the deleterious quality of any other ingredient. They contain, along with the purest hops, buchu, mandrake and dandelion, other medicines recognized as possessing the most effective curative properties. They are especially beneficial to clergymen, lawyers, literary men and all those subjected to the strain of mental labor. They cure almost every disease of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs. For nervousness and all its attendant ailments they are a never-failing remedy, giving tone to all the organs where formerly there was feebleness and an all-prevailing feeling of weakness. They have attained to an immense sale, which is the surest proof of their successfully meeting the wants of the people. We have seen letters from old established chemists testifying to this, and others from private individuals, stating that after they had had the services of the most distinguished medical men without any benefit, they experienced perfect relief from their bad complaints by the use of these invaluable bitters. They discharge their curative powers without any of the evil effects of other bitters.—*N. Y. Mercantile Review.*

A Voice From the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste just like a cup of tea. A Mrs Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounced them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and a want of appetite. The two former ailments are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLILAND, *Peoples' Advocate,*
July 25, 1878. Pittsburg, Pa.

Paulding, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1880.

HOP BITTERS COMPANY:

I have used your Bitters, and must say they helped me materially.

JOHN FIELD, Infirmary Director.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.

HOP BITTERS COMPANY:

I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.

DR. A. PRATT,
Treater of Chronic Diseases.

Superior, Wis., Jan. 1880.

I heard in my neighborhood that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of disease, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia and all kinds of rheumatic complaints and kidney trouble, I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good, and I used another bottle. I am an old man, but am now as well as I can wish. There are seven or eight families in our place using Hop Bitters as their family medicine, and are so well satisfied with it they will not use any other. One lady here had been bedridden for years, is well and doing her work from the use of three bottles.

LEONARD WHITBECK.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879.

HOP BITTERS CO:

Gentlemen—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, I used Hop Bitters by the advice of my doctor, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate.

H. T. ALEXANDER.

Ashburnham, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick for over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I shall take two more; by that time I shall be well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they use them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours,

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 31, 1880.

I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys and have had a pleasant effect on my system.

RODNEY PEARSON.

Walhend, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1879.

I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering with neuralgia and dypepsia, and a few bottles have entirely cured me, and I am truly thankful for so good a medicine.

MRS. MATTIE COOPER.

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Being induced by a neighbor to try Hop Bitters, I am well pleased with it as a tonic medicine, it having so much improved my feelings, and benefited my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebleness.

MRS. JAMES BETTS.

New Bloomfield, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880.

HOP BITTERS CO.:

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KNOCHE.

Cedar Bayou, Texas, Oct. 28, 1879.

HOP BITTERS CO.:

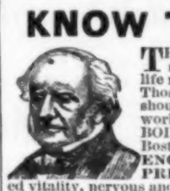
I have heretofore been bitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physician of my choice. My wife, fifty six years old, had come by degrees to a slow sundown. Doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon relieved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty or thereabouts doses, and found much relief. I sent to Galveston for more, and word came back none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got some elsewhere. It has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grateful. Yours,

J. P. MAGET.

Alcoholic Fatuity.

The chronic debauchee feels that he positively cannot exist without his alcholic stimulation. To quit drinking or to continue the habit brings death all the same. Such a man can find in Hop Bitters, properly used, a perfect panacea for the drunkard's curse. His stomach will recover its normal state; his liver and kidneys will resume their regular functions, and the drunkard will be saved.

KNOW THYSELF.



THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only $1, sent by mail post-paid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

The author refers, by permission, to JOSEPH S. FISHER, president; W. I. P. INGRAHAM, vice-president; W. PAINE, M. D.; R. H. KLINE, M. D.; J. R. HOLCOMB, M. D.; N. R. LYNCH, M. D., and M. R. O'CONNELL, M. D., faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; also Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M. D., president of the National Medical Association.

Heal Thyself!

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

1y51.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

TRUSTEES:—Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey James W. North, Samuel Titcomb, Wm. S. Badger

Interest on deposits reckoned from the first day of each month, twice a year, February and August, on all sums of three months standing. Deposits made on or before the tenth day of any month, will bear date the first day of the month.

Interest not drawn out is added to the deposit, thus making Compound Interest.

☞ Under the existing law of this State, all deposits in savings banks, *are exempt from municipal taxation.*

No returns of names of depositors are required to be made to State or town authorities, and all accounts are held by this bank to be *strictly private* and confidential.

Married women and persons under age can deposit money in their own names, so that it can be drawn only by themselves, or on their order.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.
Augusta, June, 1879. 1y29

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday, of May 1880.*

CROSBY HINDS, Special Administrator on the estate of Ruby H. Barton, late of Benton, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 26

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of May 1880.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Stephen Jones, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN HAM late of Belgrade, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to RUFUS K. STUART.
May 10th, 1880. 26

The following is the sworn statement to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts of the financial condition of the

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

of Boston, on the 31st of December, 1879.

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds at market value,	$9,478,111 50
Loans on Mortgage,	2,149,853 65
Real estate,	1,285,000 00
Premium notes secured by policies worth double the amount loaned,	1,382,593 43
Amount of deferred quarterly premiums,	201,119 35
Outstanding renewal premiums upon policies upon which a valuation has been made and reserved,	170,000 53
Accrued interest and rents,	291,668 91
Cash in banks,	138,811 41
Loans on Collateral,	113,700 00
	$15,131,240 65

LIABILITIES.

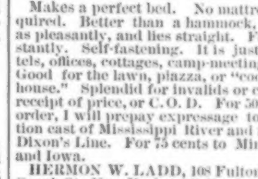
Reserve at 4 per cent. in compliance with the statutes of Massachusetts,	$12,917,119 03	
Distributions unpaid,	187,176 56	
Death losses unpaid,	96,755 00	
Matured endowments unpaid,	51,028 00	
		$13,252,078 59
Surplus,		$1,879,162 06

Thirty-sixth annual report now ready for distribution. Free to any address.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
1y17 JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.
March 11, 1880.

XX Cot (not painted) White Duck $2.

Painted Red, Brown Canvas and Fancy Bolster, $2.50.



Painted Red, Striped Canvas and Fancy Bolster, $3.00.

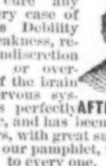
Makes a perfect bed. No mattress or pillows required. Better than a hammock, as it fits the body as pleasantly, and lies straight. Folded or open instantly. Self-fastening. It is just the thing for hotels, offices, cottages, camp-meeting, sportsmen, etc. Good for the lawn, piazza, or "coolest place in the house." Splendid for invalids or children. Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. For 50 cents extra, with order, I will prepay expressage to any railroad station east of Mississippi River and north of Mason & Dixon's Line. For 75 cents to Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa.

HERMON W. LADD, 108 Fulton St., Boston; 207 Canal St., New York; 165 North Second St., Philadelphia; 94 Market St., Chicago. Send for Circulars.
13t26

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE!

TRADE MARK The great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and weakness, result of indiscretion excess, or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years, with great success. TRADE MARK

BEFORE TAKING.



AFTER TAKING.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The specific medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Augusta, wholesale and retail, by F. W. Kinsman & Co., and by druggists everywhere.
3m19

Make Hens Lay.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

1y31 I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

EGGLESTON'S SENSIBLE TRUSS

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.
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